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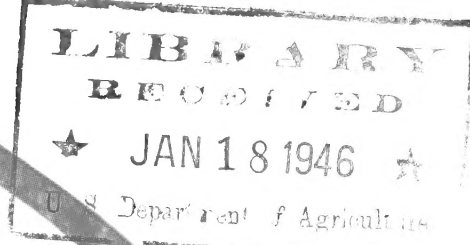
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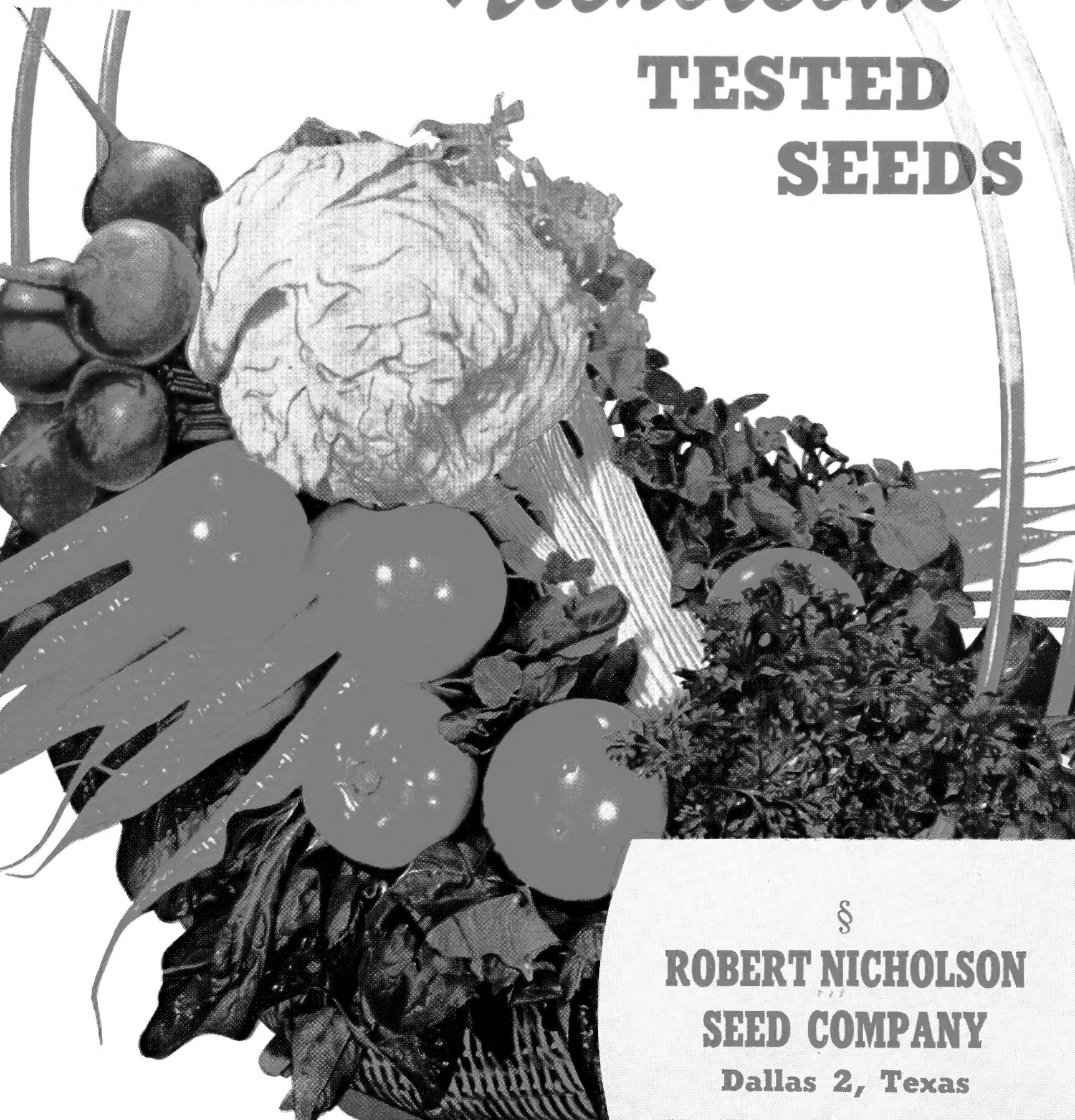
Spring
Planting Guide

1946

GARDEN :: FIELD
and
FLOWER SEEDS



Nicholson's
**TESTED
SEEDS**



§
ROBERT NICHOLSON
SEED COMPANY
Dallas 2, Texas

NICHOLSON'S *Beautiful* Colorful GLADIOLUS

MAID OF ORLEANS. Large pure white flower of good substance. Many perfect florets are in full bloom at once on long straight stems. An excellent flower for cutting.

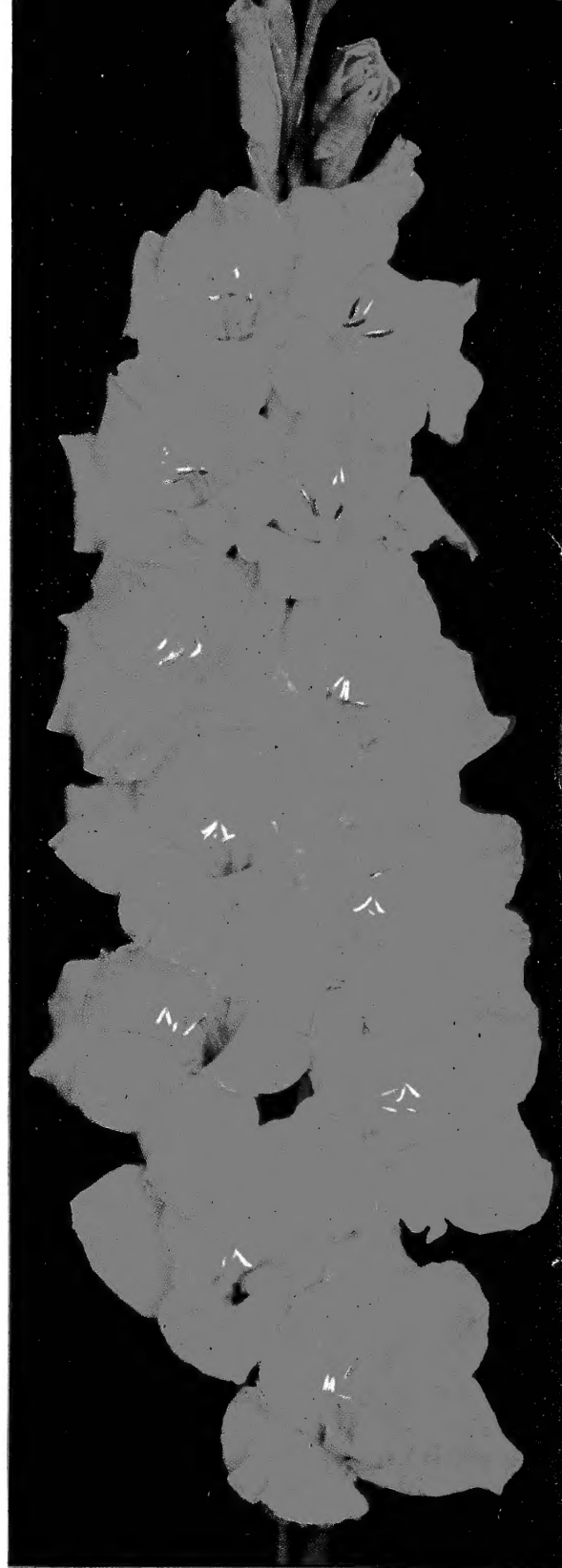
BETTY NUTHALL. Warm coral-pink with pale yellow throat. The flower spikes are long and graceful with six to eight well expanded blooms open at one time.

BETTY NUTHALL

CHARLES DICKENS. Violet-purple with tall gracious spikes bearing 10 to 12 florets open at one time. A European origination and the best in this color.

GATE OF HEAVEN. A mid-season variety of fine large deep yellow. The petals of the flower are ruffled long flower spikes on good strong straight stems. One of the best yellows for this section.

SEE
PAGE 37
OF THIS
CATALOG
FOR
CULTURAL
HINTS
AND OTHER
SPRING
FLOWERING
BULBS
AND
ROOTS



GATE OF HEAVEN

PELEGRINA. A deep blue, particularly appealing because of its striking color. The dark blue buds showing color to the tip add much to its attraction.

PICARDY. This gladiolus has been a sensation since its introduction and in our opinion its continued popularity is truly deserved. Apricot-pink in color, seven to ten florets open at a time with blooms six inches or more across.

RED PHIPPS. Tall, sturdy spikes producing beautiful scarlet red flowers.

VAGABOND PRINCE. A distinctive variety, iridescent garnet-brown with a lighter upper throat and a small blotch of glowing flame-scarlet on the lip of petal.

PRICE ON ANY OF THE ABOVE—\$1.25 Dozen;
\$8.75 per 100, Postpaid.

PAINT BOX MIXTURE GLADIOLUS. The perfect mixture of gladiolus bulbs, a fine assortment of colors that have a place in every garden. Price, \$1.00 dozen; \$7.75 per 100, postpaid.

PLANT A GARDEN . . .

GROW THE VEGETABLES YOU ENJOY MOST

Home Gardeners should use their garden space to best advantage, therefore the suggestion to plant only the vegetables your family enjoy most.

Home grown, freshly picked vegetables are not to be compared to store bought vegetables that may have been picked days or even weeks before you cook them. Even perfected refrigeration will not hold and maintain all the good qualities of any vegetable to equal those that have been allowed to reach their full degree of perfection on the plant. There is certainly a wide difference in flavor and no doubt food value and vitamin content.

Provide a continuous harvest through the season by planting the proper items and make a successive planting of early maturing vegetables.

Make gardening your hobby. It will help your health and it is certainly good economy. May we serve you?

**ROBERT
NICHOLSON
SEED CO.**
Dallas 2, Texas.



PLANT A VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR HEALTH AND ECONOMY

The planting of Home Gardens through the war period taught amateur gardeners the most profitable vegetables to plant and gave them an insight to the possible savings on their grocery bill. It is true economy to produce your own vegetables and when your garden is properly cared for your results will be profitable. HOME GARDENING means healthful exercise. Do not plant a vegetable garden unless you properly care for it. You will be well repaid for your time and effort in more ways than one.

Artichoke

(Alachofas)

Culture: Plant the seed in the spring of the year and when large enough to transplant, set in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Planted in this manner the plants will produce a crop of delicious artichokes the second year.

95—LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The fleshy bud scales, moderately broad, are regarded as a delicacy. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Asparagus

(Esparragos)

Culture: Sow seed thinly in drills one foot apart early in the spring or fall, after soaking seed in warm water for an hour. Use a rich, well worked light soil and, when well up, thin plants to one inch apart and cultivate often until the plants are a year old.

Transplant or set out the roots in permanent bed (purchasing roots instead of seeds will save a year in time), using the richest soil you have, thoroughly prepared and worked very deep. Set roots 4 inches deep and 18 inches apart in rows 4 to 6 feet apart. Cultivate frequently until plants meet in the rows. Use plenty of stable manure or other fertilizer on bed before and after setting out roots, mixing well into soil. A sprinkling of salt and a dressing of manure after the plants die down each year is advisable.

You can have a fine bed of Asparagus by planting roots. If roots are planted this spring you can cut from the bed next spring. With seed, a year longer is necessary. Asparagus Roots are available January through April.

91—WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS SEED. Classified as a rust resistant type and large in size. A variety strongly favored by commercial gardeners. Greatly improved over the older varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Many of our customers who have had an Asparagus bed for years are now planting the Washington variety. Strong, healthy roots of good planting size. Dozen, 45c; 50 roots, \$1.50; 100 roots, \$2.75, postpaid.

Broccoli

(Brocoli)

Should be grown and cultivated in the same way as cabbage and cauliflower. One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

150—EARLY GREEN SPROUTING CALABRESE. Makes a fair sized green head of good quality, and after this is cut, new sprouts develop, which make smaller heads for a second crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts

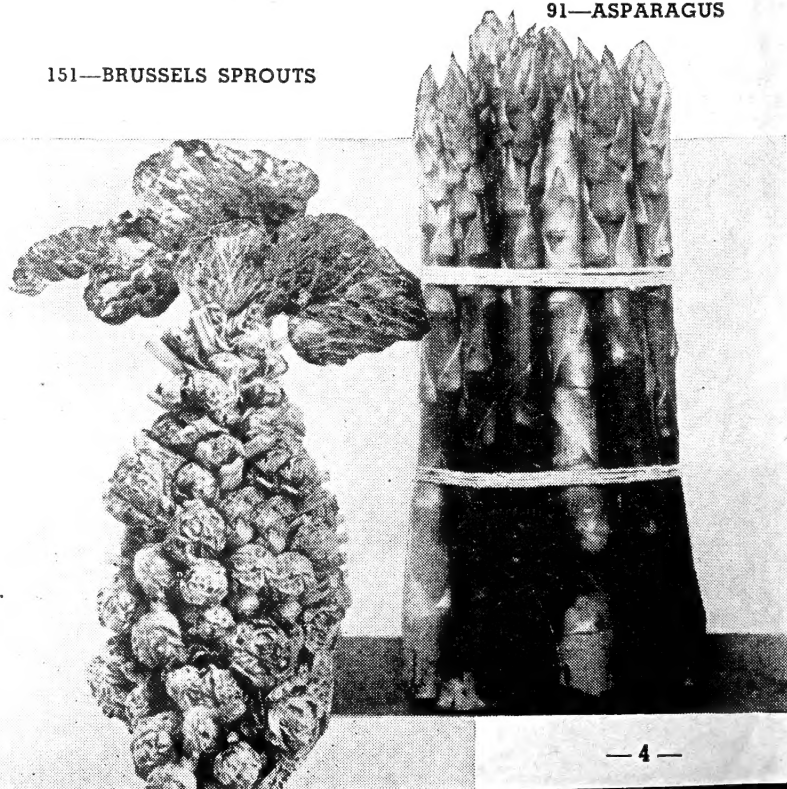
(Bretones de Bruselas)

A member of the cabbage family that produces small miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. The plant is very hardy and will live through the winter months in most sections of the South. Plant in the same manner as cabbage.

151—BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Improved dwarf variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

91—ASPARGUS

151—BRUSSELS SPROUTS



A GOOD GARDEN MEANS TASTIER VEGETABLES

Nicholson's Garden Beans

Bush beans are easy to grow and are one of the most profitable crops for the home gardener. Plan to sow them in succession and you can have fresh beans almost all year. Select varieties that are tender and stringless for real quality. Green Beans or Wax Beans are a matter of taste. Plant most of the kind you like best, some of each for variety. Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in well prepared soil, rows 2 to 3 feet apart, cover 1 to 1½ inches. Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blooming, then stop, to avoid injury to the root. For succession, plant every two weeks.

Nicholson's Green Pod Bush Beans

Clase de Mata Baja y Vaina Verda
One pound plants 75 to 100 feet of row, 60 pounds to the acre.

107—TENDERGREEN. Requires 54 days. A most desirable bean for home and market. Pods round, fleshy, dark green, stringless and of excellent quality.

100—NICHOLSON'S GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Requires 53 days. This splendid stringless variety of Bean is of the finest quality and early. The pods are oval-round, bright green, tender, crisp and about 6 inches long. Is especially recommended to market gardeners on account of its earliness and superior quality.

101—BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Requires 53 days. Absolutely stringless round green pod, fine quality. Matures early and is very prolific. Specially recommended for home garden.

103—TENNESSEE GREEN POD. Requires 54 days. Very prolific and one of the surest Beans there is. Pods long, flat, bright green.

106—BOUNTIFUL. Requires 48 days. Has long pods of a light green color, tender and stringless. One of the best Beans to grow for snaps, a splendid sort for the market.

102—NICHOLSON'S EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE. Requires 52 days. Largely planted by gardeners because the plants will stand more adverse weather conditions than other Bush Beans.

104—EARLY STRINGLESS REFUGEE. Requires 53 days. A great improvement over the old Refugee or 1000 to 1. Pods are about 5 inches long, curved and dark in color. This variety is absolutely stringless. Now considered one of the best early sorts.

105—STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. Requires 49 days to mature. A wanted sort for market gardeners and home use. Most attractive oval pods, nearly straight, dark green and strictly stringless. Quality and flavor exceptionally good.

108—MEXICAN PINTO BEANS (Frijoles). A bush green pod bean that is very hardy. Will stand early or late planting. A heavy yielder. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

PRICES ON GREEN POD BUSH BEANS. Prices on the above Bush Beans are as follows, unless otherwise noted: Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. Please ask for prices on larger quantities.



Inoculate all Garden Beans before planting with Nitragin D.

See Page 64

Wax or Yellow Pod Bush Beans

Clase de Baja y Vaina Amarilla

112—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Requires 52 days. Handsome sort of the Wax variety. Pods are round, straight, bright yellow, very tender and stringless; grow from 5½ to 6 inches long.

113—IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX. Requires 62 days. An improved type that is desirable for home and market, also for canning. Pods are round, measuring about six inches, straight, deep yellow in color and stringless.

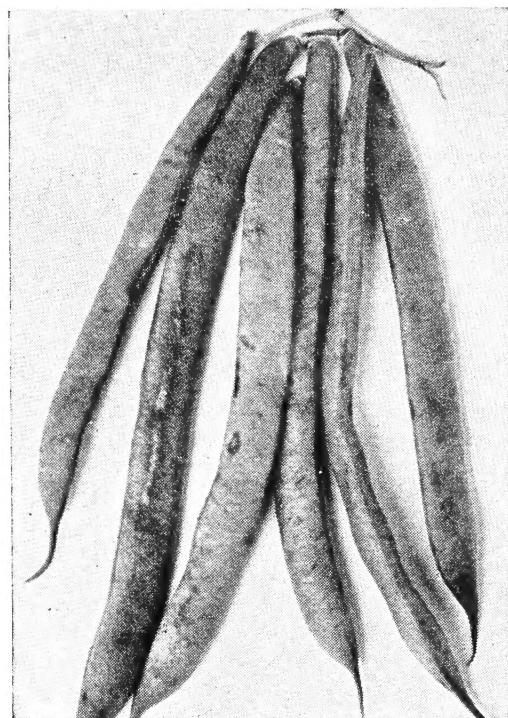
110—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. Requires 48 days. Pods are large, slightly flattened, bright yellow, brittle, and quite stringless while young. The bushes are of compact growth and very prolific. Highly recommended for home gardening.

111—PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. Requires 52 days. An improved strain of the old familiar German Black Wax. One of the earliest of the Wax varieties, producing fine yellow, round, meaty pods of best quality.

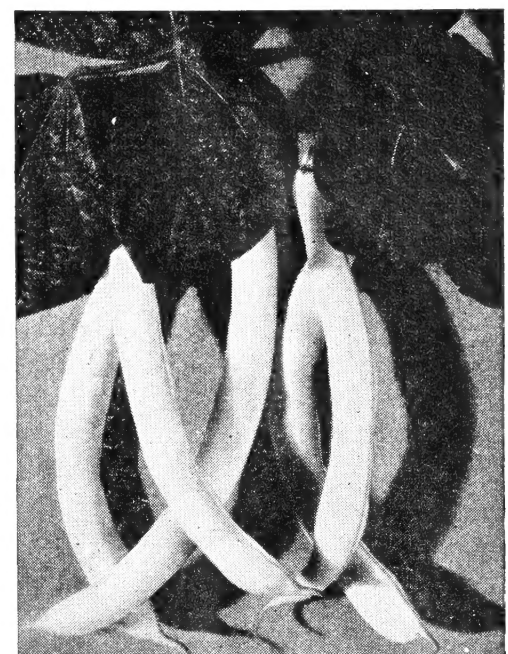
PRICES ON WAX BUSH BEANS. Prices on the above Wax Beans are as follows, unless otherwise noted: Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

Quality Vegetables

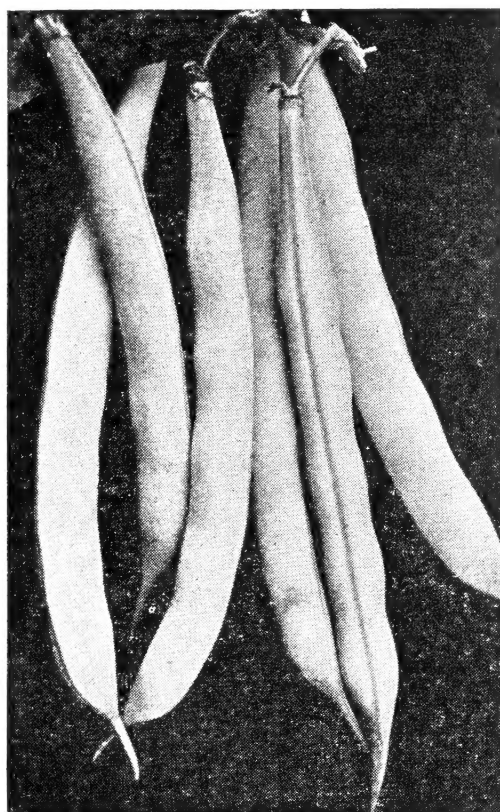
Vegetables fresh from your garden are equaled to tree-ripened fruit and there is no substitute for that difference in taste—also, mineral and vitamin content. Post-war living expense will play an important part in your financial budget and your home garden properly cared for will cut down on your food bill. Thrift will soon be the order of the day.



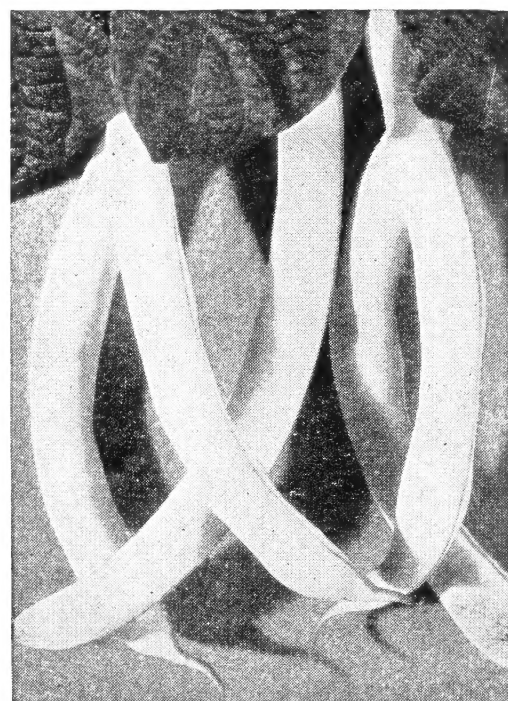
101—BURPEE'S STRINGLESS



106—BOUNTIFUL



110—IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX



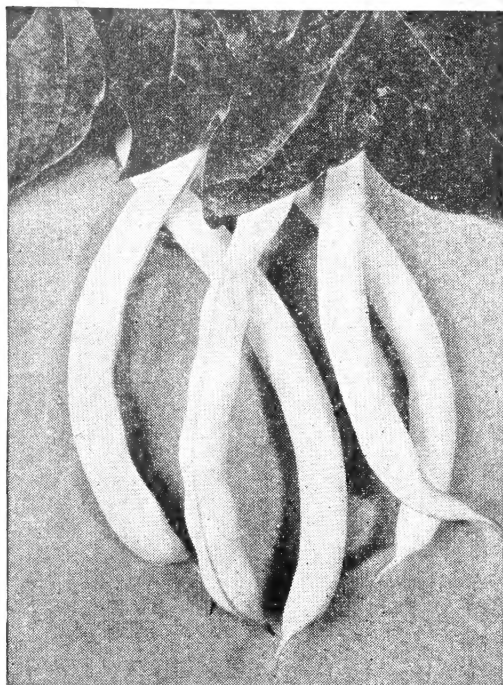
111—PROLIFIC BLACK WAX

FRESH CRISP GREEN BEANS ARE MORE ENJOYABLE

Nicholson's Pole or Running Beans

(Frijoles Trepadores)

Pole Beans are larger and more productive than Bush Beans, but not as hardy and some later in bearing.



127—WHITE CREASEBACK

124—McCASLAN POLE. Requires 65 days. A dandy variety for both home and market use. The pods are long, medium green, slightly flattened with flesh of good quality. The seeds are white and can be cooked as a dry bean. It is very similar to Kentucky Wonder as a green bean.

126—KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Requires 67 days. You have the same bean in this Wax Pole Bean as in the famous green variety. The pods are bright yellow, very thick, meaty and entirely stringless.

125—KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD. Also known as Texas Prolific. Requires 65 days. The standard of Pole Beans. It has proven itself to be the most prolific of them all. In fact, if the green pods are kept picked it will bear until frost. Great for planting with corn.

123—IDEAL MARKET. Requires 60 days. A heavy yielding green pod pole bean that is earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Pods are long and should be picked when young as they are absolutely stringless at that stage. An excellent table variety and exceptionally early for a pole bean.

127—WHITE CREASEBACK. Requires 62 days. A splendid pole variety with round green pods; good bearer; grows well in corn; a good marketer.

128—STRIPED CREASEBACK. Requires 72 days. A hardy and very productive green pod Pole Bean. Vines dark green and good climbers. Pods are long, about 6 inches, completely rounded, very fleshy.

133—YARD LONG. Exceptionally long, measuring 18 to 24 inches. Tender when young and must be eaten at this stage. A curiosity to one who has not grown them. Pkt., 15c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c, postpaid.

PRICES ON POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—Prices on the above Pole Beans are as follows, except where noted: Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Edible Soy Beans

"FOOD AND HEALTH CROP"

The Soy Bean has been an important human food product in the Orient for centuries and has in the last decade gained much popularity in the United States. The Soy Bean can be prepared in many ways to be tasteful and from a health point of view, is esteemed highly as a food for diabetics.

119—BANSEI SOY BEANS—Requires 90 days. A very early edible soy bean. Vine growth 18 to 24 inches, producing pods 2½ inches long. You should try a few rows in your garden. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

**NICHOLSON'S
VEGETABLE SEEDS
WILL PRODUCE A
PRIZE WINNER CROP**

Lima Beans—Pole and Bush

Lima Beans are very sensitive to cold and seed should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm.

Pole Lima Beans

(Frijoles de Lima Trepadores)

129—SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA OR SIEVA. Requires 78 days. An early, small seeded Pole Lima. Vines vigorous and stand drouth well.

130—NICHOLSON'S SPECKLED POLE LIMA. Requires 78 days. It is one of the hardiest Pole Limas, very prolific, making Beans for both green and dry use.

132—KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Requires 88 days. A good climber with pods about six inches long, containing 4 or 5 very large beans. It is the best of the large limas. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

131—GIANT SPECKLED POLE LIMA. Requires 80 days. This bean is also called Christmas Lima. A very heavy producer. The beans are large in size and are cream mottled with purple in color. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.80, postpaid.

Bush Lima or Butter Beans

(Frijoles de Lima Mata Baja)

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill.

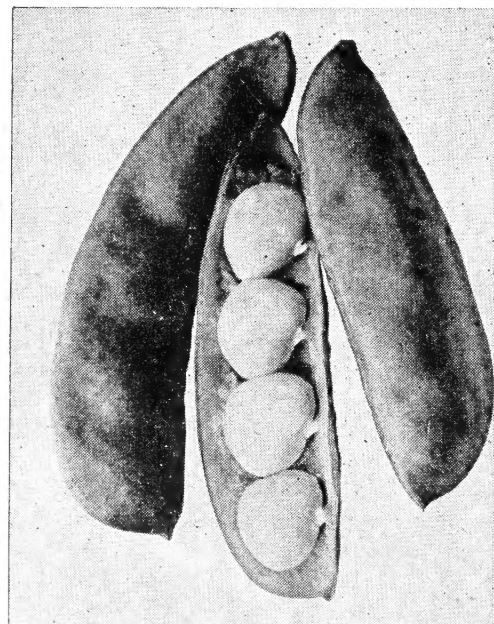
114—HENDERSON'S SELECTED BUSH LIMA. Requires 65 days. One of the earliest of all Bush Limas, two weeks earlier than the climbing sorts. The plants are very robust, productive and hardy, and will continue to make pods until frost.

115—NICHOLSON'S SPECKLED BUSH LIMA Requires 65 days. The most prolific of all Limas; grows a very heavy bush and is a great drouth resister. Seed is brown, mottled with dark stripes.

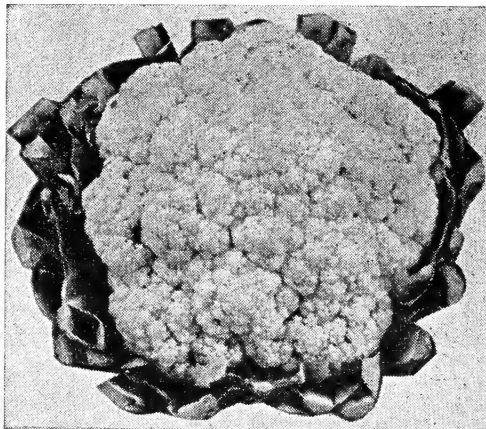
116—FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Requires 75 days. Pods are 4 to 4½ inches long. The plants are large and erect, very productive. As green beans, they are very large and plump, of highest quality. One of the best limas to use as a dry bean. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$1.90, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

PRICES ON ALL LIMA BEANS. Prices on the above Lima Beans are as follows, except where noted: Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. Please ask for prices on larger lots.

**PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE**



114—HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA



194—EARLY SNOWBALL

Cauliflower

(Coliflor)

Rich soil and plenty of water are required. Cauliflower heads should be protected from sunlight. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely when heads begin to form, being careful not to cramp the heads. One ounce of seed will produce 2,500 plants or more.

194—EARLY SNOWBALL. Requires 52 days. Produces beautiful snow-white heads of finest flavor. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., \$1.10; oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00; lb., \$25.00, postpaid.

Celery

(Apio)

The soil should be well prepared, sow seed thinly and cover lightly. Keep the soil well moistened after planting. Count on about 4,000 plants per ounce, or one-fourth pound per acre.

182—GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The plant is naturally golden yellow (both stem and leaves), but needs to be blanched to make it brittle. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00, postpaid.

BEETS WILL ADD COLOR TO YOUR MEALS

EVERY GARDEN SHOULD HAVE SEVERAL VARIETIES OF BEETS

Garden Beets

(Remolacha Para La Mesa)

Plant Beets in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, in well prepared soil. Beets like sandy loam, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Beets are easy to grow and you should plant sufficient for canning.

138—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. Requires 50 to 55 days. Because of its earliness, attractive appearance and other good qualities, this variety leads all others in favor among market gardeners, at the same time being unexcelled as a home garden sort. The exterior color of the root is bright red, and the flesh is bright red zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

137—DETROIT DARK RED. Requires 52 to 55 days. Has medium sized roots, globular or nearly round, very smooth. The flesh is an attractive dark blood-red, very tender and free from strings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

136—IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET. Requires 50 to 55 days. Color deep blood-red, very sweet and free from strings. Smooth; uniform in size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

140—NICHOLSON'S EARLY WONDER. Requires 50 to 55 days. Similar to the Crosby's Egyptian, but is very uniform in growth. Roots are globular in shape slightly flattened; color bright red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

CHEAP SEED IS EXPENSIVE
USE THE BEST — PLANT
NICHOLSON'S TESTED SEEDS

BELOW: 145—STOCK BEET

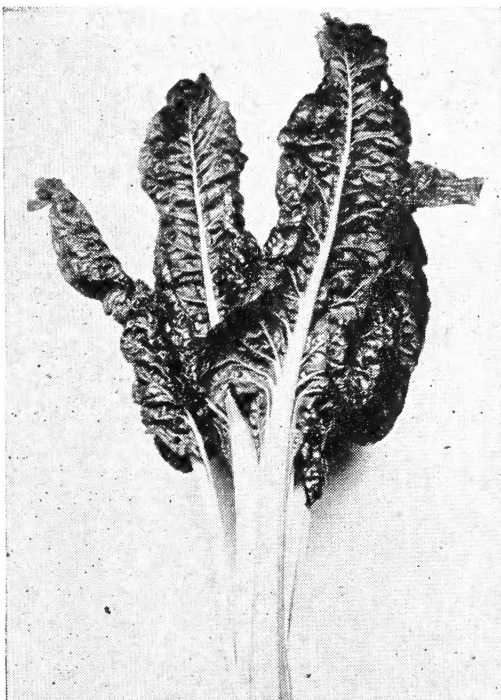


Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

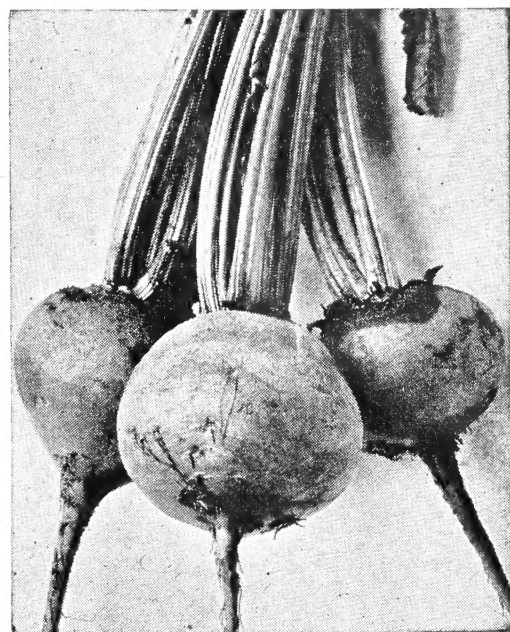
(Bleda)

141—LUCULLUS. Requires 45 to 55 days. Swiss Chard is almost a constant crop, standing heat and cold. If your garden space is limited you must make a place for this wonderful green. The midrib of the leaf may be cooked like asparagus. Plant in spring or fall. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

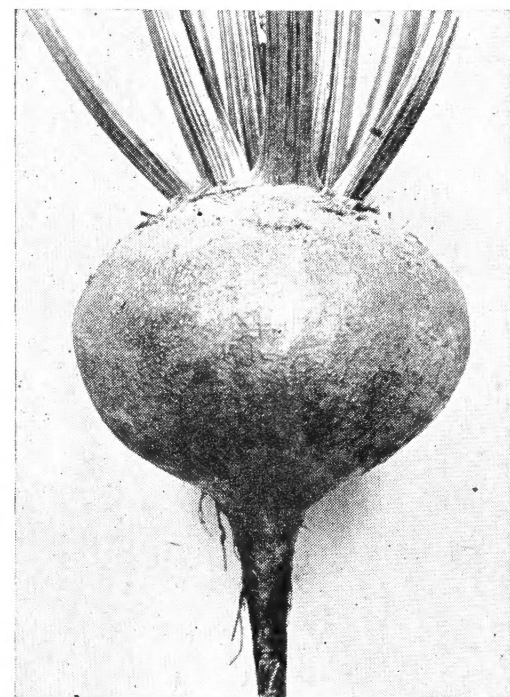
142—RHUBARB CHARD. Requires 60 days. A new Chard with bright red stalks that resemble Rhubarb. An attractive plant and a most healthful vegetable. Pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.



141—SWISS CHARD



138—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN



137—DETROIT DARK RED

Mangels or Stock Beet

Green Stock Feed

(Remolachas y Nabos Para El Ganado)

Mangels or Stock Beets are a splendid winter feed for cattle and hogs. Increases the milk yield from cows. Puts animals in better physical condition. Yield larger crops than turnips and are of greater feeding value. The best food in existence for all kinds of livestock. Over 40 tons have been grown on a single acre, and in feeding value this is equal to 130 bushels of corn.

Culture. Much depends on good culture, so prepare your land thoroughly and plow deeply. Sow from about the middle of March until the middle of June, and give thorough cultivation. After the first cultivation, thin out, so as to stand ten inches apart in the row, and cultivate like corn. If late in planting, soak the seed for 24 hours before planting. Sow 4 to 5 pounds to the acre in rows 2½ feet apart.

147—GOLDEN TANKARD. Flesh firm and solid, and a rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer than most Mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and is easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Unable to supply this season.

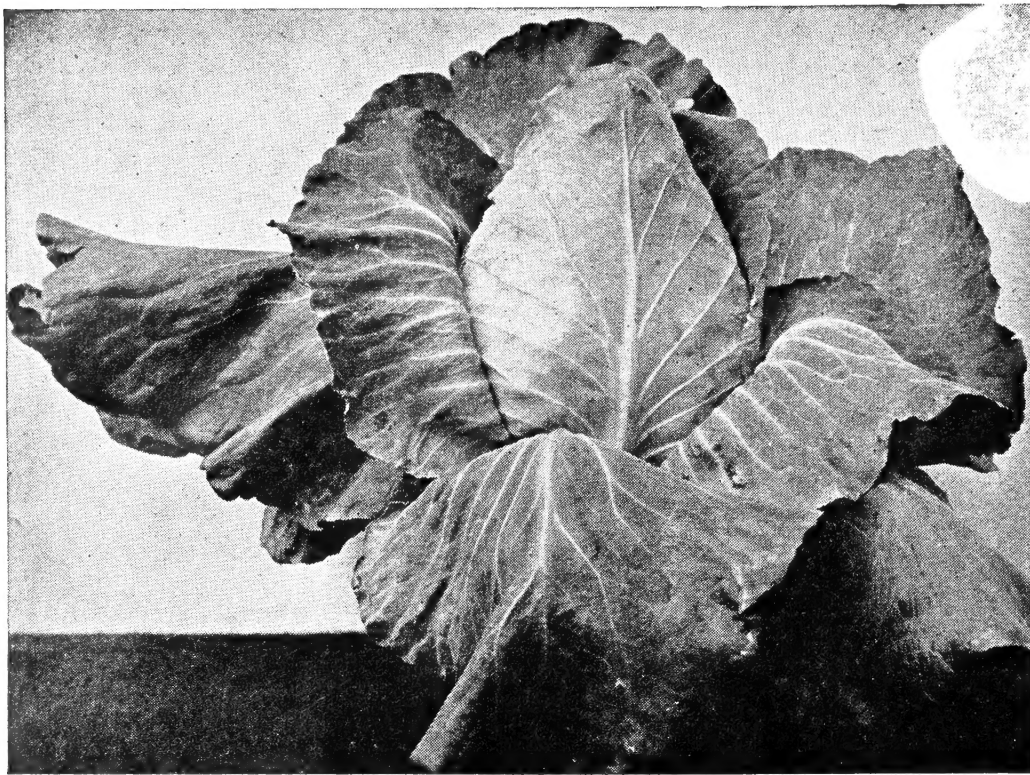
145—NICHOLSON'S MAMMOTH LONG RED. These Beets, on good soil, sometimes grow 18 inches long. Dark leaves; flesh white tinged with rose. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk producing. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

146—NICHOLSON'S GIANT FEEDING HALF SUGAR. A strain of Beets very desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop, but exceedingly rich in sugar and other nutritive elements. The roots average 10 to 12 inches, and the outline is that of a broad, thick wedge. The upper portion is of a soft, bright pink, shading lighter toward the bottom. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$5.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Sugar Beet

A rich, friable sand or clay loam is preferred for best results.

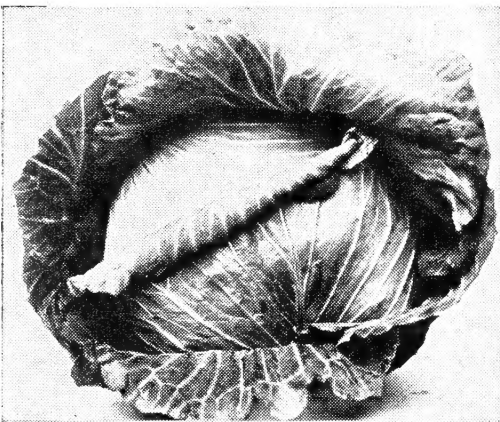
148—KLEIN WANZLEBEN. Roots long with thick shoulder; tapered; skin grey-white; flesh solid white. One of the best varieties for making sugar and is also good for stock feeding. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.



158—CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

First Early

155—ALL HEAD EARLY. Requires 77 days. An extra flat head variety and sure header. Has very few outer leaves. One week later than Jersey Wakefield, and is considered to be one of the finest varieties of early medium size flat head Cabbage in existence. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



159—STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH

158—CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Requires 71 days. About one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, and makes larger heads; is very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

156—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Requires 62 days. The finest of the early cone-shaped head varieties and is a standard everywhere it is used. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

157—COPENHAGEN MARKET. Requires 66 days. A round-headed Cabbage as early as Wakefield; being early it grows to large size, usually about 10 pounds. It is fine grained, tender, and has an interior of pure white, of exceptionally good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.75; 5 lbs., \$17.25, postpaid.

Second Early

159—STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. Requires 90 to 95 days. One of the most popular market garden varieties, and equally desirable for the garden. Will hold in good condition a long time after being cut. Heads are large, only slightly flattened, and very firm and solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 95c; lb., \$3.25; 5 lbs., \$15.00, postpaid.

162—ALL SEASONS. Requires 90 days. Heads very deep, splendid keeper. Medium early, forming large, fine heads of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; 5 lbs., \$14.00, postpaid.

Four Reasons Why You Should Grow Your Own

1. The select and more unusual varieties may be grown in your own garden than can be bought at the markets.
2. Vegetables can be gathered fresh and at a time when they have reached edible perfection.
3. Home-grown vegetables will save you money.
4. Because gardening is an enjoyable and healthful pastime.

NICHOLSON'S CABBAGE

(Col Repollo)

How, When and Where to Plant

To produce plants in hotbeds, sow seed early in January, then transplant in open in February and March. Later, sow early varieties out-of-doors in March and April. For winter cabbage, sow seed in July, August and September, then transplant in October. Four ounces of seed will produce enough plants to set out an acre in rows 30 inches apart, one ounce of seed will produce 3,000 plants.

See Page 22 for Cabbage Plants

Late or Autumn and Winter

164—PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. Requires 105 days. The old favorite for fall and winter use. Grows low to ground, heads large, bluish green in color, broad and flat top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 95c; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

165—MAMMOTH RED ROCK. Requires 90 days. This is the largest and surest heading red cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

168—DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Requires 90 days. The best of the savoy types for home or market garden; an excellent keeper. Heads nearly round, full and hard; leaves large, coarsely crimped, dark bluish green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Chinese Cabbage

166—CHINESE CABBAGE. Requires 75 to 80 days. Has long heads, broadening out at the top, held very compact and firm by the tightly overlapping leaves. The heads are perfectly blanched inside, and are very delicious served as a salad or slaw, with mayonnaise. The green portion of the leaves may be cooked like spinach, while the heavy midribs are very palatable like Swiss Chard or Asparagus. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Collards

(Colestin Cabeza)

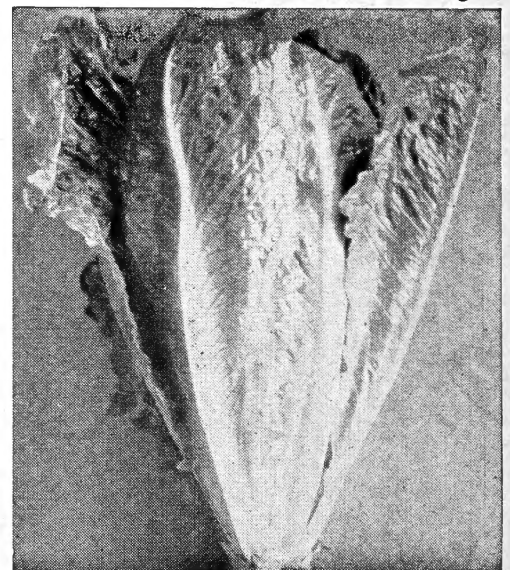
Culture: Sow collards as you would cabbage. The plants should be placed about two feet apart in the rows. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

185—GEORGIA or SOUTHERN. The standard variety of Collards planted all over the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

186—CABBAGE COLLARDS. A cross between cabbage and collards, giving it a cabbage-like flavor. Very hardy, withstanding both extreme heat and cold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.



157—COPENHAGEN MARKET



166—CHINESE CABBAGE

GROW CRISPY CARROTS . . . SWEET TENDER CORN

Nicholson's Carrots

(Zanahorias)

Culture: Carrots do best in a rather sandy loam soil. Should be planted in drills 2 feet apart and thinned to 2 inches. For early crop plant seed in February and March. One oz. will sow 75 feet of drill; 4 lbs. per acre.

175—CHANTENAY RED CORED OR CORELESS. Requires 70 days. This variety is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted than Danvers Half-Long. Grows very uniform in size and shape, about 6 inches long. Flesh is deep red orange color, crisp and sweet. A very popular market variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.25, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

177—DANVERS HALF-LONG. Requires 75 days. A rich orange-red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. An excellent market variety. The roots taper to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.25, postpaid.

178—LONG ORANGE. Requires 85 days. Old standard long variety, suitable for table use; also for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

181—IMPERATOR. Requires 75 days. This Carrot is about one inch longer than Danvers Half-Long, narrower at the shoulder, of good rich color and high in quality. They have a very dark green top, and when contrasted with the deep colored roots make an appealing effect. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

176—OXHEART or GUERANDE. Requires 75 days. A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sorts. The root is short, very thick and has a small tap-root. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

179—WHITE BELGIAN. Late. This is a stock carrot and when fed with dry feed keeps animals in good condition, and is a great milk producer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



175—CHANTENAY RED CORED

Eat Carrots for Better Health

Delicious carrots are rich in Vitamin A—the vitamin having many functions, such as helping to prevent night blindness and infections of the nose and throat and which is essential for the growth in children. Eat them raw or cooked, preferably raw, for their highest taste and nutritional values.

Nicholson's Tender Garden Corn

Maiz Dulce

Culture: Sweet Corn will rot if planted in cold ground. Plant in 3-ft. rows and thin out. Plants to stand 12 inches apart in rows.

207—TEXAS HONEY JUNE. Requires 87 days. A variety of Sweet Corn, especially adapted to growing in Texas. This Corn was perfected by the Texas Experiment Station at College Station, Texas. Has very heavy shucks, which makes it resistant to ear worm damage. Stalk about 6 feet tall. Ears, medium size, with 14 to 16 rows. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger quantities.

208—GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. A top cross corn and will produce under more varied conditions than the regular Bantam. Also less susceptible to disease. Retains the wonderful Bantam flavor. Ears are full, longer and a heavier yielder. Pkt., 15c; 1/2 lb., 30c; lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

202—GOLDEN BANTAM. Requires 80 days. This is the sweetest of the Sweet Corns; although the ears are small, it is very hardy. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid.

206—STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Requires 100 days. The standard wrinkled variety. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid.

203—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Requires 100 to 105 days. This variety has small cob with deep kernels; fine for canning as well as roasting ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

201—ADAM'S EARLY. Requires 85 to 90 days. Matures about a week later than Adams Extra Early; makes larger ears. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

200—ADAMS EXTRA EARLY. Requires 75 to 80 days. The earliest variety of Corn for roasting ears. Plant 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid.

205—TRUCKER'S FAVORITE. Makes fine roasting ears in 75 to 85 days. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.

Early Field Corn

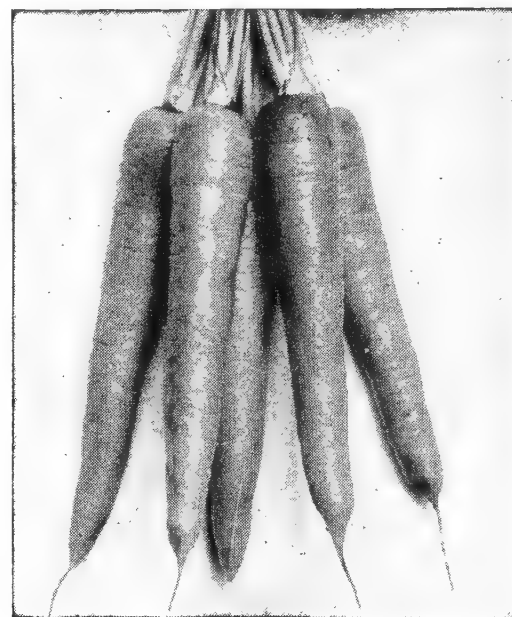
"For Roasting Ears"

212—HASTINGS' PROLIFIC. Requires 100 days. A dandy yielding variety and used extensively for roasting ear over the South. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 90c, postpaid.

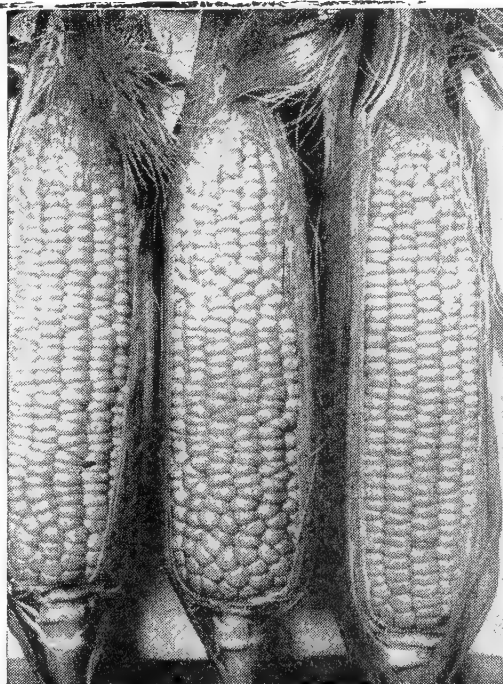
214—SILVER MINE. Requires 90 days. Northern grown, slightly larger than White Pearl. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 80c, postpaid.

210—EARLY WHITE PEARL. Matures in about 90 days. Northern grown; makes good sized ears of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 80c, postpaid. See field seed for prices in larger quantities.

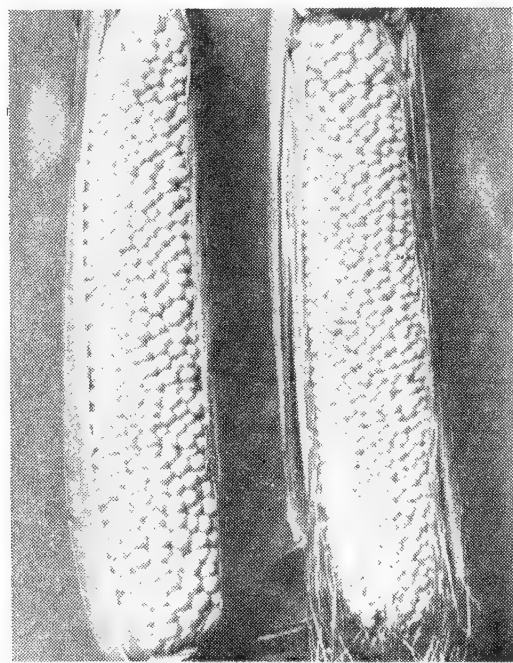
211—HICKORY KING. Also known as the old 8-row Corn; small cob with wide grains. Matures in about 100 days. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., 90c, postpaid. See field seed for prices in larger quantities.



181—IMPERATOR



208—GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM



203—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

THE OVER-WORKED DOCTOR

Do your part to lighten his load. Keep fit by eating plenty of fresh vegetables every day. Home grown vegetables are fresher, healthier and more tasty than the bought ones.

NICHOLSON'S CUCUMBERS - SLICE FRESH OR PICKLE

Nicholson's Cucumbers

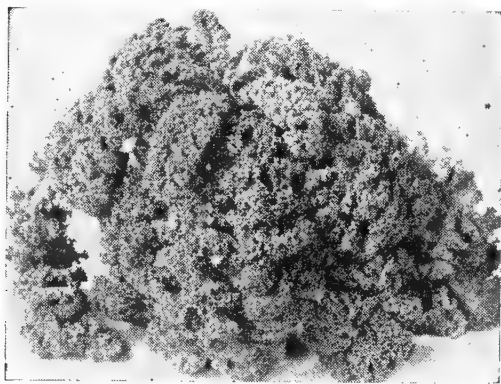
(Cohombro)



231—DAVIS PERFECT

227—IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Requires 68 days. One of the best long green varieties, fruit 10 to 12 inches long, and of a rich dark green color; fine for shipping; also a good pickling variety when young. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.50, postpaid.

229—ORIENTAL CLIMBING. Requires 53 days. While all Cucumbers are running vines, this variety is much more so than others. It climbs quickly on poles and trellises, and is entirely distinct. Splendid quality and well adapted for pickling and salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



187—GREEN CURLED

Endive

(Escarola)

187—GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Requires 90 days. Rich green in color, but blanching to creamy white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

188—BATAVIAN. Requires 90 days; upright growth, producing a heavy plant with large, deep, well balanced hearts, buttery in texture. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Egg Plant

(Berenjenas)

Egg Plant seed germinates slowly and should be started in hot beds in February. Set the plants in open ground in April and May. Space the young plants 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart in rows. One ounce of seed will produce 1,500 plants or more, a quarter pound of seed sufficient for an acre.

196—NICHOLSON'S BLACK BEAUTY. Requires 81 days. Earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, luscious purplish fruit of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

197—NICHOLSON'S NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE SPINELESS. Requires 83 days. The leading market variety, and undoubtedly the best for size, quality and productiveness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

Horseradish

(Taramago)

Horseradish is grown from pieces of the root. Plant in rows 2 1/2 feet apart, setting roots 18 inches apart in rows, vertically, small end down, and top 1 to 3 inches below surface. 65c per dozen; 25 roots, \$1.25; 50 roots, \$2.40; 100 roots, \$4.50, postpaid.

233—LEMON. Requires 65 days. Fruits are round or slightly oval, and of a light creamy yellow color. It is very prolific, and is especially desirable as a small pickling variety for which purpose it may be used either green or ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 85c, postpaid.

230—EARLY CLUSTER. Requires 56 days. Very early variety, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered from the vines it will continue to fruit through a long season. This is a splendid variety for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

226—EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC or BOSTON PICKLE. Requires 60 days. It produces an early cucumber for pickles. Uniform in size and smooth skin. It is a slender type. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

231—DAVIS PERFECT. Requires 68 days. Ideal Cucumber for shipping and home use. Dark green in color, uniform in size and almost seedless, which makes it very desirable for slicing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.35, postpaid.

235—WEST INDIA GHERKIN. Requires 60 days. Very small in size and of superior quality for pickles. Very prolific. Fruits for pickles are produced in about 60 days, measuring 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, and usually very uniform in size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

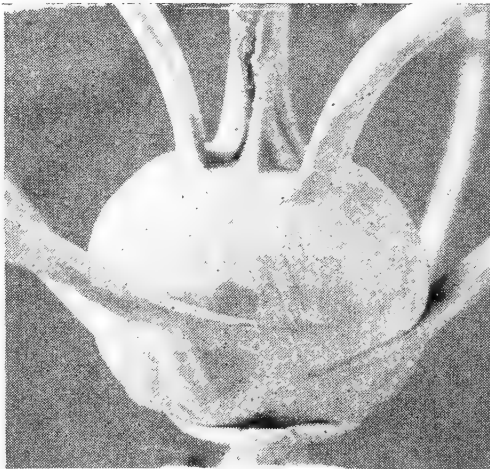
228—ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Requires 67 days. An old-timer and a good one. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.35, postpaid.

Leek

(Puerro)

A widely cultivated member of the onion family. Sow early in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering seed about 1/2 inch.

198—BROAD LEAF. An extensively used and very desirable variety. Broad leaf, with short but thick stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.



192—KOHL-RABI

Kohl-Rabi

(Colinabo)

Kohl-Rabi is a cross of cabbage and turnip and is delightfully flavored.

192—EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Requires 55 days. Very easy to grow, and should be put in every garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.

Kale

(Breton-Berza)

Sow in drills two feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row and cultivate as cabbage. One ounce for 3,000 plants; three pounds per acre.

189—GREEN CURLED. Requires 55 days. Also called Siberian. Most tender and delicate of the cabbage family; improved by frost. Hardy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Herbs

(Hierbas)

Sow seed in shallow drills, one foot apart, and thin out plants when well started.

439—SWEET BASIL. For highly seasoned dishes.

440—CARAWAY. For flavoring.

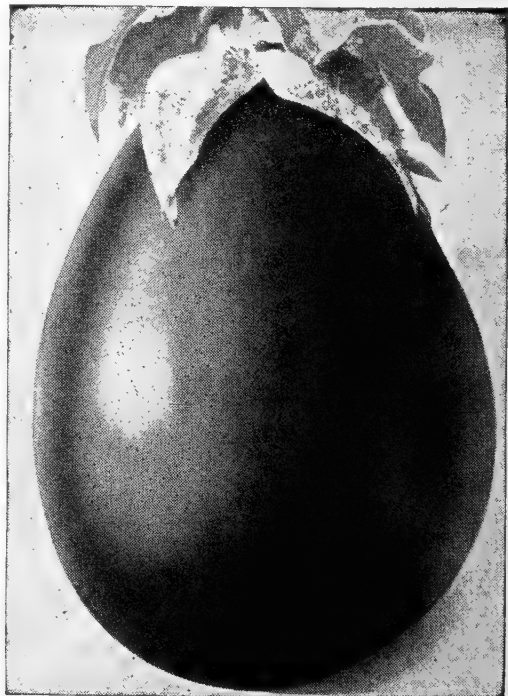
441—CORIANDER. Seeds used in confectionery.

442—DILL. Leaves used in pickles and flavoring.

443—SAGE. Leaves used for flavoring sausages.

444—THYME. For seasoning; tea is made from leaves for nervous headaches.

Price, any of above, except where noted, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



196—NICHOLSON'S BLACK BEAUTY

EASY TO GROW LETTUCE . . . MUSTARD FOR GREENS

Nicholson's Superb Lettuce

(Lchuga)

Lettuce can be started early in cold frames in February and transplanted to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late crop, sow the seed in open ground as soon as season permits in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; thin heading varieties 1 foot apart in the rows. Looseleaf sorts will stand closer growing. One ounce will plant 200-ft. row, or three pounds will plant an acre.

240—NICHOLSON'S NEW YORK MAMMOTH. Requires 77 days. The finest heading variety we know and is grown by leading market gardeners throughout the South and Southwest. Leaves thick, firm, of the crisp type, forms large heads and is the favorite shipping variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

241—NICHOLSON'S BIG BOSTON. Requires 75 days. A favorite among the old standard varieties of head Lettuce, producing large, solid heads almost as large as New York Mammoth, and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

243—ICEBERG. Requires 82 days. A large, crisp Lettuce, always tender. Iceberg stands hot weather remarkably well and is usually sown early in August for fall use. The color is light green, lightly tinged with brown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 70c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

244—PRIZEHEAD. One of the best loose, non-heading varieties, of fine quality and very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

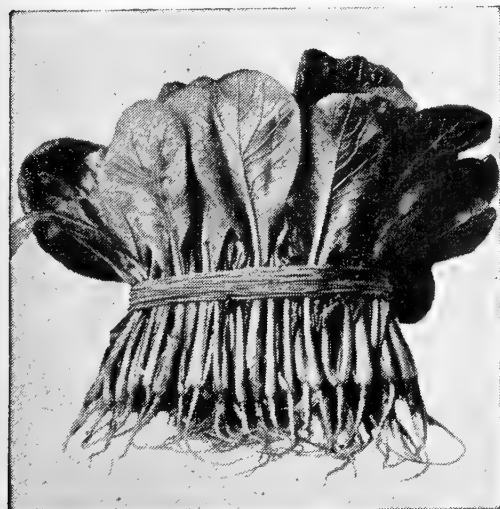
242—HANSON. Requires 80 days. This is a fine variety for late summer planting, as it stands the hot, dry weather and does not get bitter like some summer varieties. Is of fine quality and very popular. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

245—BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. A bunching variety, forming no definite head. It has a large mass of fine, brittle leaves of a light green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

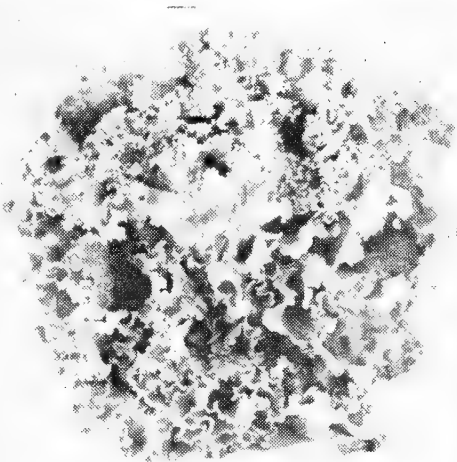
239—CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER HEAD. Requires 75 days. A butter head, cabbage shaped, with thick leaves. Large in size, dark green leaves tinged with brown and spotted. The inside of the head is a rich golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

248—CHICKEN LETTUCE. Very hardy and a quick grower. It is light green in color—a non-heading type. Produces an abundance of leaves over a long period, excellent green feed for chickens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

MAKE YOUR GARDEN YOUR HOBBY



253—TENDERGREENS



238—BIBB

237—OAK LEAF. Requires 40 days. A very early green leaf lettuce that stands our hot summer weather, remaining sweet and tender over a long period of time. An excellent source of Vitamin A and a most tasty type for salads. Make two sowings. Pkt., 15c; 2 Pkts., 25c; oz., 60c, postpaid.

238—BIBB. Requires 55 days. Makes a rather small loose head and stands hot weather exceptionally well. Retains its delightful butter-like flavor and is wanted by those who have once enjoyed it. This lettuce is used extensively by large hotels when it is obtainable. We strongly recommend Bibb Lettuce for your home garden. Make two sowings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

247—COS or ROMAINE. This variety is quite distinct from the other varieties of lettuce, dark green in color; leaves are white with the faintest tint of green. Succulent and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

246—EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. A very popular bunching variety; light green in color, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

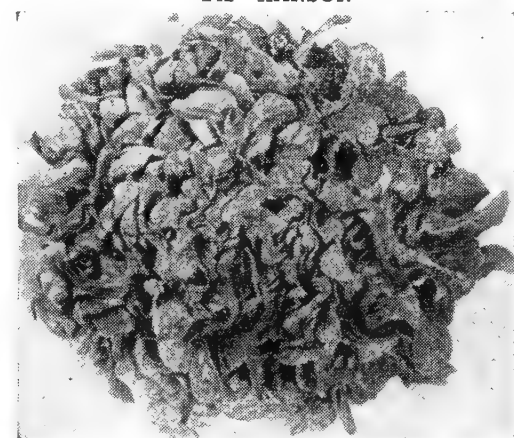
249—GREAT LAKES. Requires 75 days to mature. This 1944 Bronze Medal Winner in 1944 All America Selections, is especially adapted to hot weather conditions in the South and since it is of the Iceberg type, it should soon prove to be one of our most popular varieties. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



241—NICHOLSON'S BIG BOSTON



242—HANSON



237—OAK LEAF

Nicholson's Mustard

(Mustaza)

Used as a condiment, and the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach. Plant either in spring or fall, in rows 6 inches apart. One ounce of seed will plant 200 feet of row. **Mustard seed crop is short.** Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

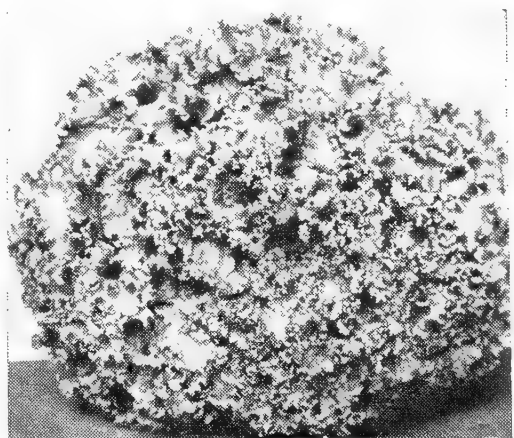
250—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED (LONG STANDING). A long standing type of this variety being first Gold Medal Winner in 1935 All-America selection, originated in Holland in 1927. It is an excellent variety for the South, as it is very slow to go to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

253—MUSTARD-SPINACH or TENDERGREENS. A quick growing vegetable greens of Oriental origin. It is practically an all-season plant and is ready for market about thirty days after planting. Withstands extreme summer heat in the South; also resistant to cold weather. The beautiful dark green oblong leaves are prepared for the table the same as spinach, mustard or turnip greens. Sow about 4 pounds of seed to the acre. One ounce to 100 feet of row. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

251—WHITE LONDON. This variety makes a good smooth leaf green and stands a lot of cold weather. The seed are also used for seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

254—FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. A very hardy broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and savoyed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

252—LARGE SMOOTH LEAF. This wonderful variety has large, light green, smooth leaves; this feature gives it a preference over the curled sort as it is very easily prepared for cooking. The plant is of exceptionally quick growth, somewhat upright when young, becomes spreading at maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

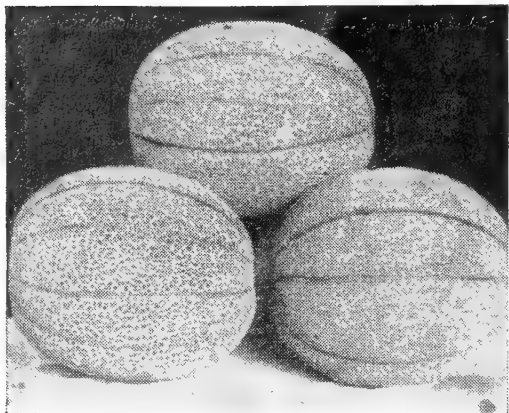


250—MUSTARD, GIANT CURLED

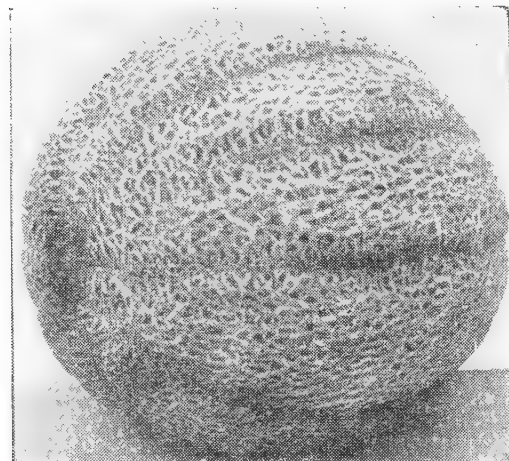
VINE-RIPENED CANTALOUPEs FOR FLAVOR DELIGHT

Nicholson's Muskmelons or Cantaloupes (Melones)

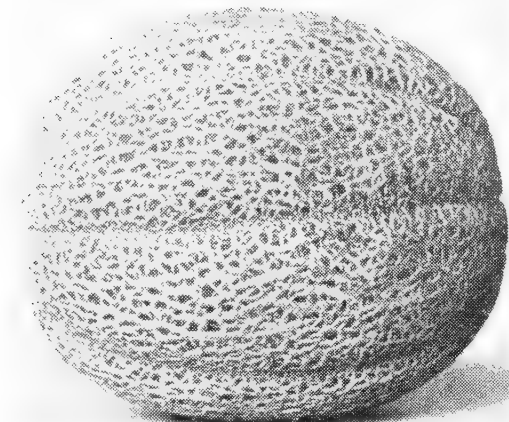
COLORADO GROWN SEED



271—HEARTS OF GOLD



275—HALE'S BEST



266—NICHOLSON'S SELECTED ROCKY FORD



278—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED PERFECTO

Culture: A rich, deep, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured, is of first importance. Plant when all danger of frost is over, in hills five to six feet apart each way; scatter about a dozen seeds to a hill, and after they are out of danger from bugs, thin to three or four plants. When they have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot, which will cause the lateral branches to put forth sooner. This will strengthen the growth of the vines and fruit will come earlier to maturity. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds plant one acre.

PLEASE ASK FOR PRICES IN LARGER QUANTITIES

278—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED PERFECTO. Requires 90 days. The flesh is extremely thick, deep orange in color and fine in flavor with a small seed cavity. It is slightly oblong in shape. The surface of the melon is covered with a heavy gray netting which insures its shipping qualities. The vines of this Cantaloupe grow very profusely and it is resistant to disease to a marked extent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

277—NICHOLSON'S HONEY BALL. Requires 100 to 105 days. We introduced this wonderful melon and it is now being planted from California to Florida. The melons are round as a ball, slightly netted, and have a very thick wall of delicious green meat clear to the rind. It is very prolific, and resistant to drought and disease. The rind is hard and tough, making it a splendid shipper. The melons are greenish white, turning to attractive light yellow when fully ripe. For its best flavor this melon must ripen on the vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

271—HEARTS OF GOLD. Requires 90 days. A splendid melon, either for the market or to grow for home use. Runs very uniform in size, oval to oblong in shape, and grows a little larger than our Rocky Ford variety. The melons are heavily netted, and only slightly ribbed. The seed cavity is small. The flesh is a rich orange color, very fine grained, and has a delicious flavor. The vines are rust resistant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

276—POLLOCK 10-25 ROCKY FORD. Requires 93 days. Flesh is sweet and delicious, very deep and fine grained. The seed cavity is exceedingly small. Netting is heavy and even from stem to blossom. Matures early and is rust resistant. Cuts with a golden center, shading to a light green with a salmon tint near the rind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

270—GOLDEN BEAUTY CASABA MELON. Requires 110 days. Grown very extensively in California. Do not pull until the light streaks on rind become yellow—store away in a dark cool place so they will not touch each other. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

265—NICHOLSON'S GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD. Requires 90 days. This is a fine melon. Flesh is green with a gold lining next to the seed cavity, making it unusually attractive when cut. Flesh very thick and spicy. Shape round with solid netting. Our seed is carefully selected from the best melons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

273—HACKENSACK. Requires 88 days. This is the old-fashioned large variety of muskmelon, and still very popular. Deep-ribbed, heavily netted, flesh thick and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

269—HONEY DEW. Requires 112 days. The flesh is an emerald-green very thick and fine grained; can be eaten to the rind. It is medium size, weighing 5 to 6 pounds. One of the best keepers, which makes it of special use to large growers, as they can be kept until winter months for marketing, when prices are high. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

274—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED BANANA MUSKMELON. Requires 100 days. Grows from 1 to 2 feet long. Prolific bearer. Splendid flavor. One melon enough to supply a family. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

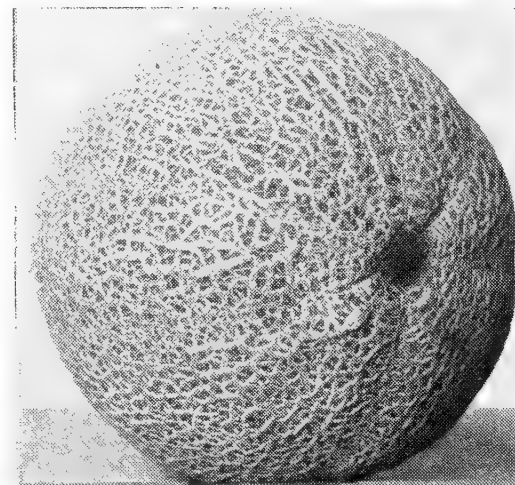
279—NICHOLSON'S HONEY ROCK. Requires 90 days. Known as Sugar Rock in some sections. The flesh is deep, thick and of orange or salmon color. It is very prolific with a superior flavor and will stand distant shipping. The rind is tough and the flesh is so firm that it can be allowed to ripen on the vine. It is medium size, with a heavy coarse netting over a slate colored ground. Classed as honey sweet. We do not hesitate to recommend this melon for commercial growing or for home gardens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

275—HALE'S BEST. Requires 80 days. This Cantaloupe is from the Imperial Valley of California. Very early and fine for long distance shipping. Salmon flesh of exceptional thickness; the shape is oval, with heavy netting and prominent ribs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00, postpaid.

266—NICHOLSON'S SELECTED ROCKY FORD. Requires 90 days. Outer skin of melon very heavily netted; melons average an even medium size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00; 5 lbs., \$9.00, postpaid.

THE HOME GARDEN

Our Government speaks of home gardens as a National reserve, which may be drafted in time of emergency. During the war, the man with the hoe played an essential part in the army behind the lines. During the business depression the war against unemployment called for a different, but hardly less important, home service. It is possible in the South to have something growing in the garden every month of the year. Aside from the fascination of growing your own vegetables you will find it wise economy and the quality of your vegetables without comparison.



276—POLLOCK 10-25

WATERMELONS—AT HOME IN THE SOUTH

Nicholson's Southern Grown Watermelon Seed

(Sandia)

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best for watermelons. It should be prepared deeply, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and thoroughly. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, and finally when danger of insects is past, leave but three strong plants. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in hills. Every farm has room for a melon patch, and the home gardener will also get good returns from a small planting of watermelons.

302—BLUE WATSON. A distinct variety of Watson. Rind thin and tough, dark green with bluish cast—some of the melons are even darker in color. Flesh a deep red and very tender and sweet. Seeds are small and brown in color. Is a good shipping variety and shaped like the original Tom Watson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

303—DIXIE QUEEN. Requires 80 to 85 days. Rind light green, striped with darker green, thin and tough. The flesh is scarlet and very sweet in flavor. Melons weigh 35 pounds and up, seed are small, white. It is a good shipper and also a good home use melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

288—GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE. Requires 88 to 90 days. Has a thin, tough rind and flesh is bright scarlet, very tender and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

285—NICHOLSON'S WONDER. Also called Improved Kleckley's Sweet. Requires 85 to 88 days. Large and oblong, somewhat resembling the Watson, only thicker. The color is a dark solid green. The rind is thin but tough. The flesh is red, heart solid, and does not show a hollow. Is an exceptionally fine eating Melon for home use and market. The seed is white, with but few in the Melon. Is extremely prolific. We recommend it very highly and feel sure our customers will be more than pleased with it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

297—TOM WATSON. Requires 90 to 95 days. Is very large; rind thin but exceedingly tough; skin dark mottled green; flesh brilliant scarlet and the heart is very large. The flavor is delicious. The beauty of Tom Watson is its rind, which, together with its size, makes it ideal for shipping and handling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.65; 5 lbs., \$8.00, postpaid.

284—EARLY KANSAS. Requires 80 days. This is one of the earliest Melons grown—a vigorous grower and very attractive in appearance. The Melons are large, nearly round, with light green rind and wavy stripes. The flesh is bright red and of excellent quality. A good Melon for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c, postpaid.

300—PARKER COUNTY TOM WATSON. Requires 90 to 95 days. Parker County has earned a splendid reputation for the fine quality and large size Tom Watson Melons it produces. Our seeds are saved from the largest and best Melons and we believe they are as good as any you can buy anywhere at any price. Many of our largest melon growers will plant no other kind. Please ask for price, crop very short.

293—STONE MOUNTAIN. Requires 90 days. Undoubtedly one of the very best of Melons. It is extra large, weighing as much as 75 to 80 pounds if carefully cultivated; is round or nearly round in shape, with a beautiful dark green rind; the flesh is an attractive scarlet color, and as delicious as any you ever tasted. Extra select seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

294—RUSSELL'S IMPROVED. Requires 90 days. Many Melons have been grown that weighed over 100 pounds. The Melons are oblong in shape, the blossom end being a fraction larger. Rind is about one-half inch thick, color mingled gray with large green stripe. It is a fine shipping Melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$8.80, postpaid.

289—CLETEX OR SPOTTED WATSON. A popular melon with a tough, thick rind, making it an excellent shipper. The flesh is red and firm, sweetly flavored. Dark green in color, with a marble effect of gray spots. It is very free from wilt and slow to sunburn. A very satisfactory melon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$8.80, postpaid.

286—IRISH GREY. Requires 90 days. Flesh red, crisp and sweet, free from stringiness. Color of rind mottled greenish grey; rind is thin but very tough. Vines very vigorous and hold up and produce Melons late in summer when other sorts die out; good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$8.80, postpaid.

295—ALABAMA SWEET. Requires 85 to 90 days. Largely used for shipping. The Melons are large, of oblong form, and have a firm, dark green, slightly striped rind. Flesh bright red in color and of most delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

292—FLORIDA GIANT (Late). One of the newer varieties of watermelon. As the name implies, grows extremely large, often attaining a weight of 100 lbs., under ideal growing conditions. In order to develop the largest size Melons prune vines to one or two Melons. The skin color of this Melon is dark green on a thick rind. Its shape is nearly round with blunt ends. The flesh is firm and solid—like most large Melons it is rather coarse grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

287—HALBERT HONEY. Requires 85 days. Average 18 to 24 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark glossy green. The flesh is a most beautiful crimson, the rich colorings and luscious quality extending to the thin rind. Popular for home garden and local market. Does well on black land. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35; 5 lbs., \$6.25, postpaid.

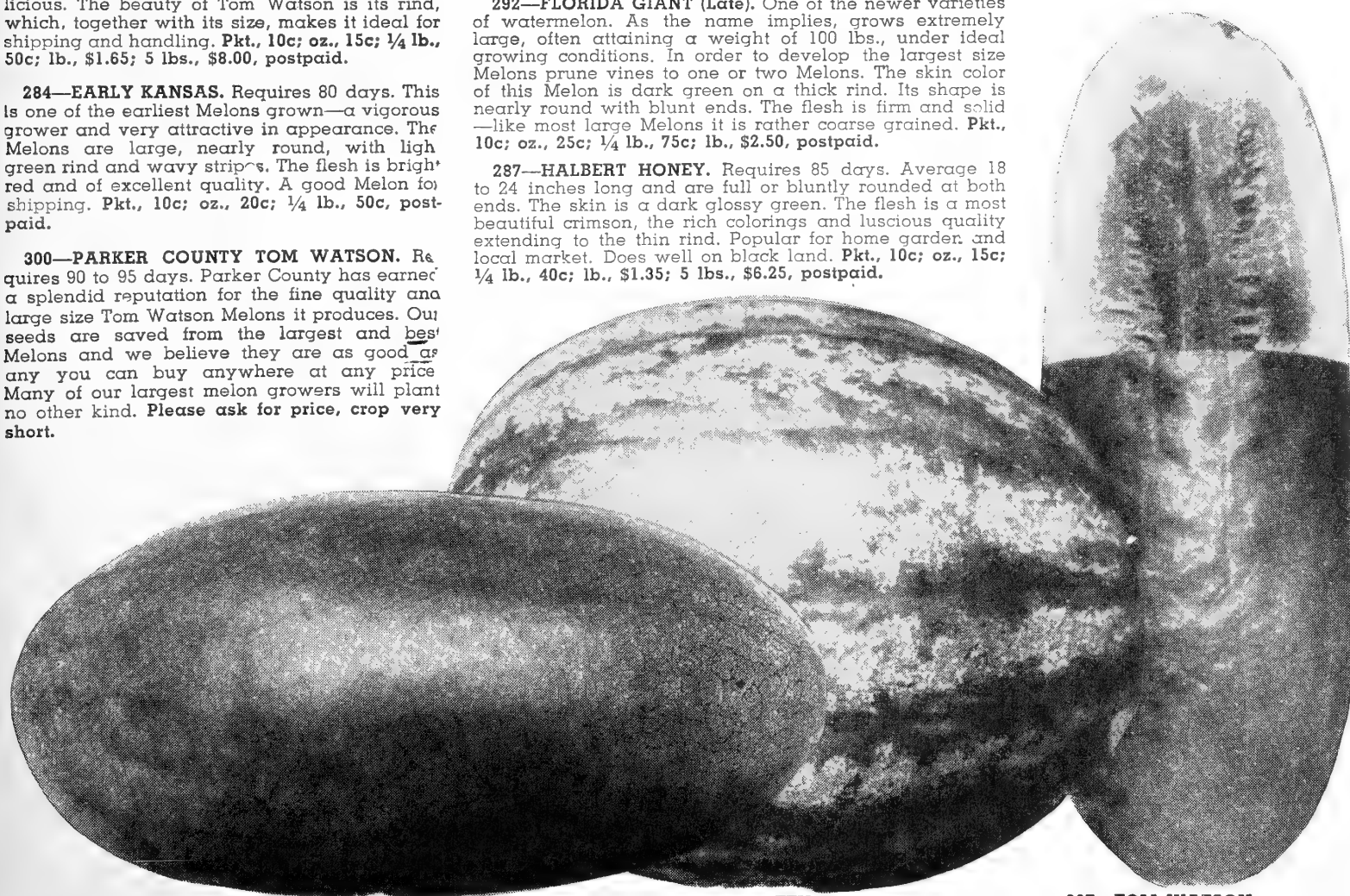
291—NICHOLSON'S HONEY BOY. Requires 90 days. We believe it would be next to impossible to find a better Melon for home use and short distance shipping. It grows uniformly large, long, thick and solid, weighing 40 to 50 pounds, and every Melon a good one. The flesh is sparkling red, very sweet, and delicious flavor. Color of rind dark, glossy green. While the rind is thin, it is sufficiently tough to insure satisfactory shipping to reasonable distance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

296—NICHOLSON'S GOLDEN HONEY. Requires 88 to 90 days. Oblong, medium size. Flesh beautiful glistening amber shade, very tender, delicious flavor. Has no hard core or stringy sections. Recommended for home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.25, postpaid.

298—IMPROVED KLECKLEY or GEORGIA SWEET. Requires 85 days. Immensely popular because of its superb flavor and surpassing crispness; is not recommended for shipping, but for nearby markets and for home consumption it has no superior. Medium size, oval shape, average length about 18 to 20 inches; color, mottled green; flesh, bright red and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

301—SCHOCHLER. Requires 90 days. Large growers will find this melon an excellent variety. It is a large, long, thick, dark-green Melon with a thin, tough rind. The meat is a fine grained red and produces no white heart. You can count on several Melons to a vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.85; 5 lbs., \$8.80, postpaid.

290—COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON. Requires 95 days. Excellent for making preserves. Melons often weigh 20 pounds. Also used for feeding stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.



295—ALABAMA SWEET

303—DIXIE QUEEN

297—TOM WATSON

TAKE PRIDE IN GATHERING YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

Nicholson's Okra
(Gombo)

259—LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET SPINELESS. This new Okra was given the All-American Award in 1941. Excellent for home garden and canning as it retains its color and shape through the process of canning. We recommend this new variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.

255—DWARF GREEN LONG POD. Very early and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

258—TALL LONG GREEN. Pods are dark green and stalks tall. Pkts., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

260—CLEMSON SPINELESS—New variety. Pods usually 6 to 7 inches long, practically free from spines. Remains tender, longer than most other kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

257—PERKINS' LONG POD. A very prolific variety, pods intense green in color and of unusual length, very slim and do not get hard as other Okra. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.

256—WHITE VELVET. Pods large, white, very smooth. This distinct and beautiful sort originated in Georgia. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$3.00, postpaid.



256—WHITE VELVET OKRA

Parsnips
(Chirivia)

Sow the seed in early spring, one-half of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. One ounce of seed for 200 feet of row; five pounds per acre.

353—LARGE SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN. The younger, tender roots are fine for table use, also stock feed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Salisfy (Oyster Plant)
(Salsifi)

A very desirable root vegetable. The flavor is very much like oysters. The roots will grow until frost, and may then be left in the ground until ready for use. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

393—MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Good for both market and home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

MOST NUTRITIOUS VEGETABLES

Like other foods vegetables too have their vitamin values. Eat those most rich in vitamins you need. The Table of Food Values on this page will prove very useful.

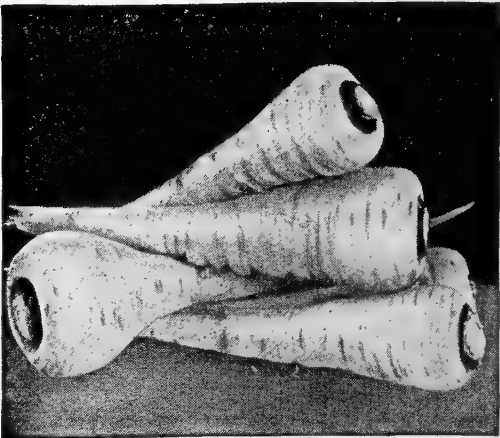
Parsley
(Perejil)

Parsley for flavoring and garnishing. It is strong in Vitamin A.

Soak seeds for several hours previous to sowing, in warm water, which will facilitate germination. Sow in border or frame. Thin rows to 8 inches each way. One ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill.

351—DOUBLE CURLED. Standard variety, curled leaves; finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

352—PLAIN OR SINGLE. Flat dark green leaves and good for flavoring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.



353—PARSNIPS

TABLE OF FOOD VALUES

VITAMIN AND MINERAL VALUES IN 1/2 CUP SERVINGS (3.5 OZ.)

Table with 7 columns: VEGETABLES, A, B1, C, G, Calcium, Iron. Rows include Asparagus, Beans, Green, Beets, Beet greens, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Bleached, Celery, Green, Chard, Collards, Corn, White, Corn, Yellow, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, head, Lettuce, loose-leafed, Lima beans, Green, Mustard greens, Onion, Peas, Peppers, Potatoes, Sweet, Potatoes, White, Spinach, Squash, Summer, Squash, Winter, Tomato, Turnip.

DAILY VITAMIN NEEDS

Table with 5 columns: AGE GROUPS, A, B1, C, G. Rows include Adults, Adolescents, Children, Children under 4.

These two charts appeared in October, 1942, issue of "House and Garden" Magazine.

ONIONS ARE EASY TO GROW

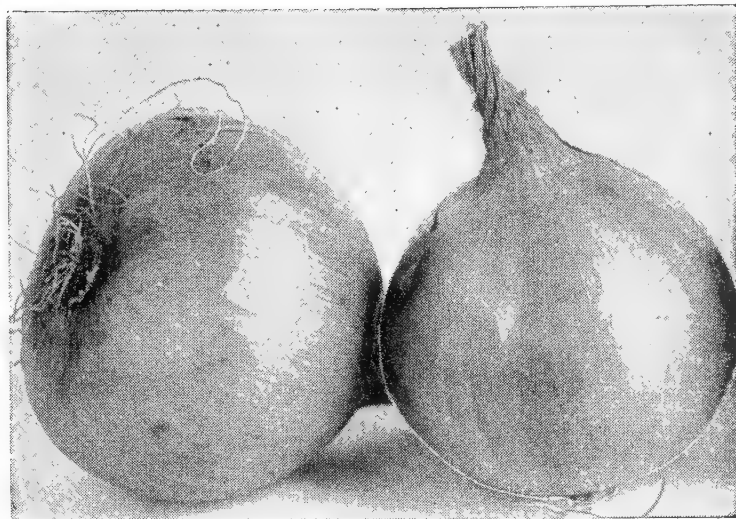
Nicholson's Better Onion Seed

(Cebolla)

If planting for big Onions sow one ounce of seed to 60 to 75 feet of drill, or 2½ to 3 pounds per acre, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart; for best results in growing large Onions, after they begin to bowl, carefully draw the dirt away from the onion until bowl is covered about one-fourth inch, then take your garden hoe and smash the tops over on the ground; by doing this the strength all goes to the bowl and it develops very rapidly. If planting for green onions, it requires one ounce of seed to 25 or 30 feet of drill.

Texas Bermuda Onion Plants

For early Onions set out Nicholson's Bermuda Onion plants. Please see page 22.



313—RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH ONION

Nicholson's Bermuda Onion Seed

Bermuda Onion Seed planted the last part of February or first half of March have ample time to mature. Seed planted the last part of April or very early in May will produce you a supply of Onion Sets for fall planting.

The Bermuda is very mild and sweet and very early. It is well adapted to the entire South, especially so in Texas.

310—CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA. Requires 92 to 94 days. The most popular of the Bermuda Onions. It is a clear, waxy white Onion and has the delightful mild flavor of the Yellow Bermuda. Like the Yellow Bermuda, it is a flat Onion of medium size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$3.75, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

311—YELLOW BERMUDA. Requires 92 to 94 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. It is of light straw color. This is a thin, flat Onion of medium size and very sweet; many people eat them like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$3.75, postpaid.

314—WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN. Requires 100 days. Very hard and firm and an excellent keeper. Largely used for white Onion sets and pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

316—GIANT YELLOW PRIZETAKER. Requires 103 days. Bright straw color, mild flavor, and grows to enormous size; a good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

305—NICHOLSON'S GIANT WHITE GLOBE. Requires 110 days. This variety yields abundantly, producing medium to large, handsome, and finely shaped, clear white, globe-shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained and mild in flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

FOR BETTER ONIONS . . . TREAT YOUR SEED

To get the best and biggest stand your onion seed can produce. Seed treated with Semesan are bothered less with seed borne diseases and get off to a better start. 1 Pkt. of Semesan, 10c, postpaid, will treat five pounds of seed. For larger amounts see page 64.

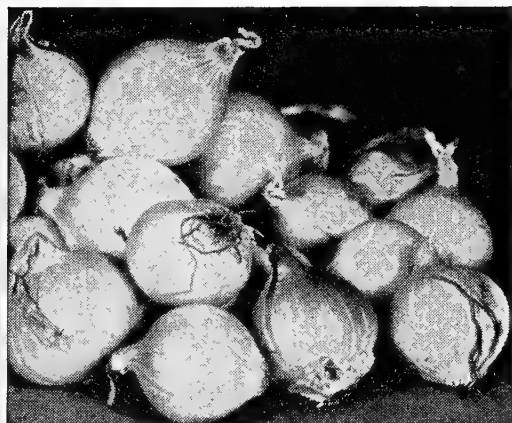
312—YELLOW BABOSA. Requires 90 days. A very early maturing variety. Medium in size, light yellow in color, very mild in flavor. Recommended for its earliness, not good for storing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50, postpaid.

306—AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Requires 100 days. Sure cropper, and good keeper. Resembles Danvers in size and form, but are thicker and mature earlier. Bright reddish-brown; flesh white, crisp, extremely solid, and of sweet, mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

308—RED WETHERSFIELD. Requires 101 days. Color, deep purplish red, flesh white, moderately grained and very firm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

313—RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH. Requires 104 days. This onion of the Spanish Valencia type has certainly grown in popularity on account of its size, appearance and delightful flavor. Glossy yellow in color with sparkling white flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

315—WHITE SWEET SPANISH. A delightfully mild addition to the Sweet Spanish type, now so much desired. Requires 105 days. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.



ONION SETS

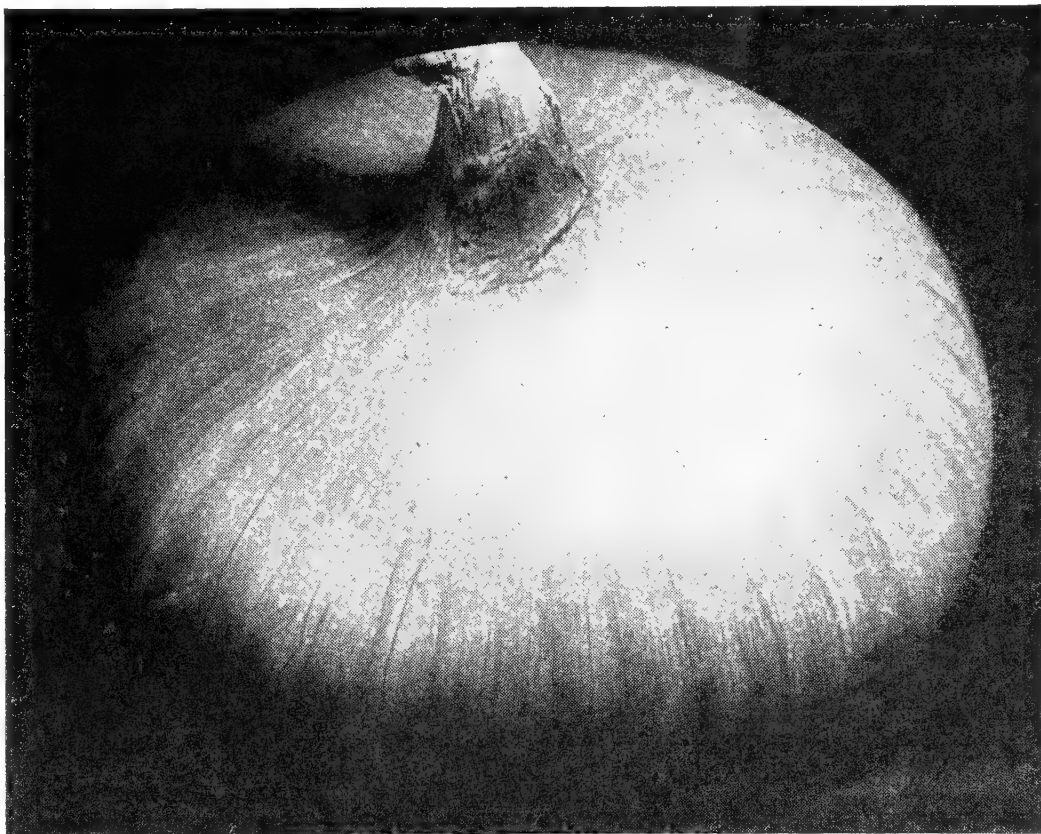
Selected Onion Sets

RED. Lb. (quart), 35c; 3 lbs. (quarts), \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

WHITE SILVERSKIN. Lb. (quart), 35c; 3 lbs. (quarts), \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

YELLOW. Lb. (quart), 35c; 3 lbs. (quarts), \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

GARLIC. Large, healthy bulbs for planting. Lb., 65c; 3 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.



310—CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA

HOME GARDEN PEAS HAVE THAT FRESH FLAVOR



325—LAXTON'S PROGRESS

First Early Varieties

326—FIRST AND BEST. Requires 60 days. Early and prolific. Height about two feet. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

327—EARLY ALASKA. Requires 60 days. Also known as John L. One of the earliest and best peas grown. It is a smooth, round, blue pea; the plants grow about two feet high. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

337—CREOLE. Requires 60 days. Introduced in Louisiana many years ago. Stands extreme heat and cold. Pods 3 to 3 1/2 inches. Vines 6 to 7 feet and bears in abundance. Retains tenderness and sweetness. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

Edible Pod Peas

"Snap English Peas"

339—DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Cooked with the pod like string beans. Their high sugar content gives them a delicious, sweet flavor that is different. Light green, tender, sweet pods, about three inches long, square ended and very productive. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid.



327—EARLY ALASKA

Second Early Varieties

321—DWARF TELEPHONE. Requires 78 days. Grows about 18 inches high, with pods very similar in size and shape to Improved Telephone. One of the best dwarf varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

323—AMERICAN WONDER. Requires 62 days. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is an abundant producer of fine flavored Peas. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

329—NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Requires 62 days. A dwarf variety. The vines are vigorous, growing 12 to 15 inches in height; very desirable as a second planting. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

328—EARLY PREMIUM GEM. Requires 64 days. One of the earliest of the wrinkled varieties, pods well filled and of medium size; very desirable for home use. Height about 15 inches. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

Nicholson's Garden Peas

(Guisante—Para El Jardin)

Peas should be planted as early as the ground can be worked, in double rows 8 to 10 inches apart; two pounds of seed to 100 feet of drill, 1 1/2 bushels per acre. You will have the best results with early Peas on light, warm soil, but the main crop will do better on a fairly heavy soil that will retain moisture. Inoculate Peas with Nitragin before sowing. For prices, see page 64.

Later Varieties

330—BLISS EVERBEARING. Requires 76 days. As the name indicates, this variety continues long in bearing and is very prolific; is very desirable for late summer and autumn planting. Height about 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

331—CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Requires 82 days. One of the best tall, wrinkled varieties known for late spring and summer planting; very prolific. Height 3 1/2 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

332—WHITE MARROWFAT. Requires 88 days. A very popular, tall, smooth variety; large, well filled pods. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

320—IMPROVED TELEPHONE. (Also known as Alderman.) Requires 74 days. Pods 5 to 5 1/2 inches long, and broad and straight, well filled with large Peas of delicious flavor. Pods are dark green and retain their color a long time after picking. Vines grow about 40 inches high. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

Table Field Peas

333—LARGE WHITE BLACK-EYE. Although these are usually classed as field Peas, they are always in good demand for table use, either as "snaps" or as green or dry shelled Peas. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

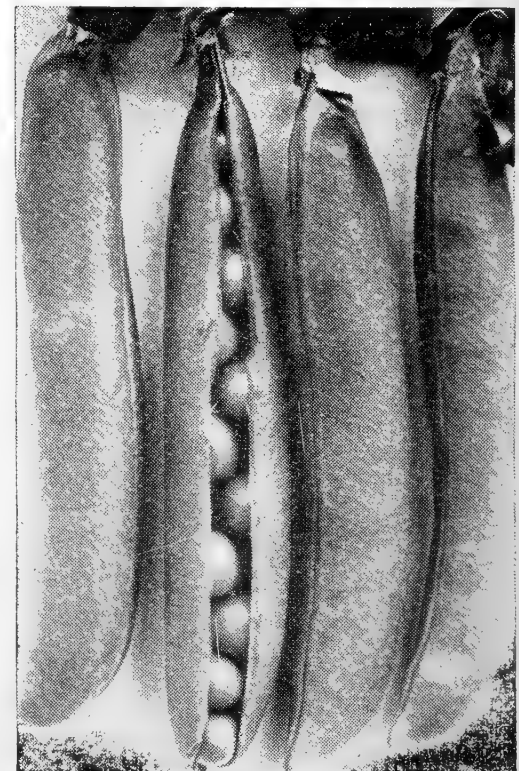
334—BROWN CROWDER. A very fine, large variety of field Peas, excellent for table use when green. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

335—CREAM or LADY. One of the best of the field Peas to plant for the table use; very sweet and deliciously flavored when green. Pkt., 10c; lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

319—BROWNEYE WHITE CROWDER. A popular sort with the Crowder flavor. Pkt., 10c; lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

INOCULATE SEED PEAS BEFORE PLANTING

Peas belong to the legume family and for best results the seed should be inoculated with NITRAGIN. Small package, 10c; larger package, 55c, postpaid.



336—LITTLE MARVEL

324—THOMAS LAXTON. Requires 63 days. A very early wrinkled variety of merit. The vines are vigorous, of medium height, usually about 3 feet. The pods are large, often 4 inches long, similar to but larger, longer and darker than those of Champion of England. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

336—LITTLE MARVEL. Requires 62 days. The very dark green vines are about 18 inches high, very sturdy and vigorous, and loaded with pods. The pods are very deep green and about three inches long, blunt ended and closely packed with Peas of medium size. The Peas are extremely tender and unsurpassed in sweetness. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

325—LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Requires 60 days. A popular shipping variety, also good home and local market sort. Vine 16 to 18 inches, medium dark green. Pods are dark green, 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, and somewhat curved and pointed. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

PLANT NICHOLSON'S PEPPERS—SWEET AND HOT

Nicholson's Peppers

(PIMIENTO)

Culture: Plant seed one-half inch deep in hot-beds in March or in boxes in the house; when danger of frost is over transplant 1½ feet apart in rows 3 feet wide. One ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

(SWEET PEPPERS)

340—CALIFORNIA WONDER. Requires 75 days. We believe this Sweet Pepper to be one of the best. Similar in size and shape to the well known Chinese Giant variety, only slightly smaller, and is smoother and more meaty. Very attractive in appearance, and easily qualifies as an excellent market and shipping variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 85c; ¼ lb., \$3.00, postpaid. Crop very short.

344—RUBY KING. Requires 59 days. Very prolific; when ripe the pods are a beautiful bright red, 3 to 4½ inches long and 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter; unsurpassed for slicing or stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

341—CHINESE GIANT. Requires 80 days. One of the largest varieties of Sweet Peppers. The flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed peppers; they can be sliced and served raw like tomatoes. When ripe the Peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

342—RUBY GIANT. Requires 75 days. Is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant. It is very attractive, grows to a very large size, and is exceptionally mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

350—PIMIENTO PEPPER. Requires 73 days. Possibly the mildest of all sweet peppers, having a distinct flavor of its own. Can be eaten raw, like an apple, is also a great variety for canning. The flesh is thick and firm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10, postpaid.

343—WORLD BEATER. Requires 75 days. This is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. A good size Pepper, mild flavored with thick flesh. One of the best varieties for both market gardening and home use; very prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

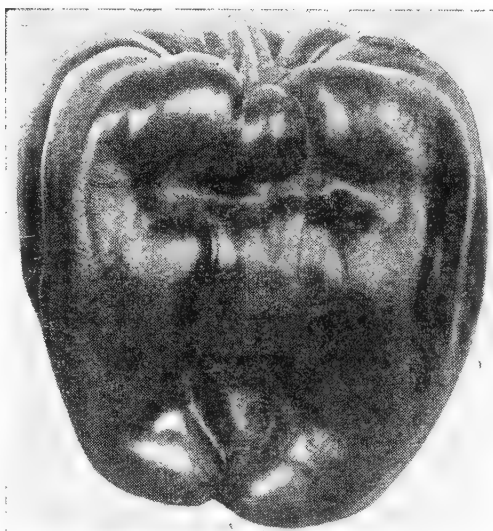
345—BELL or BULL NOSE. Requires 60 days. A large, early, bright red variety, mild in flavor; desirable for pickling and mangoes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

SOME PUMPKINS

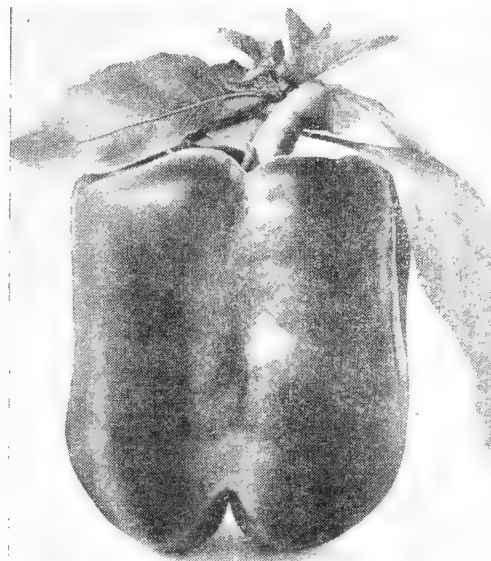
Where space will allow, you should always include a few hills of pumpkins. We list varieties suitable for pies—Cushaws are a food delight, when cut in squares and baked. Hill up around your plants, allowing space to hold a bucket of water and allow it to drain into the soil slowly. This method will carry your vines through the heat of summer and produce numerous pumpkins per hill. Matured pumpkins keep indefinitely.



361—SMALL SUGAR



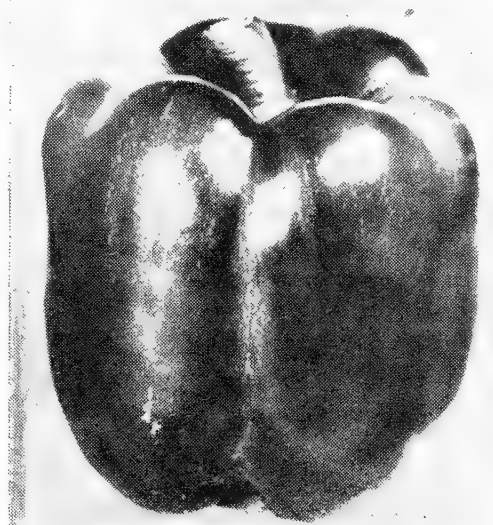
340—CALIFORNIA WONDER



345—BELL OR BULL NOSE

(HOT PEPPERS)

347—LONG RED CAYENNE. Requires 70 days. A small, long, bright red variety, very productive, extremely strong and pungent; fine for pepper sauce and seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



341—CHINESE GIANT

349—ANAHEIM CHILI. Requires 80 days. A long type Pepper that is classed as a warm pepper. In other words, its name is somewhat misleading. It has just sufficient pungency to make it delicious. The fruits are meaty, measuring 5 to 7 inches in length, with a diameter of 1 inch or slightly more. It is highly valued as a green chili. While ripe and red, it is delicious served as a salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

346—TABASCO. Requires 93 days. Tall, bush-like growth, produces great numbers of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch long and bright scarlet. Fine for Pepper and Tabasco sauce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

348—MEXICAN CHILI. Requires 83 days. This is the Pepper used in making Mexican tamales, chili and pungent sauces; a very distinct flavor. The plants are medium in size with dark green foliage. Fruits are about 5 inches long and about two inches or more at the shoulder, tapering evenly to a point. The color is glossy green, turning to red when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid.

Nicholson's Pumpkins

(Calabaza Totanera)

Pumpkins are not so particular as to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a large scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the finer squash. Pumpkins are splendid feed for sheep when pasture begins to fail in the fall. One ounce of seed will plant 20 hills; three pounds will plant one acre.

356—GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. Requires 115 days. This is the best and most popular Cushaw type of Pumpkin for the South; is very attractive in appearance, with mottled green and white stripes; the flesh is a rich creamy yellow, fine grained, and excellent for pies or for breaking up and baking in the oven. Fine for planting in the cornfields, make abundant yields, and are good keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

357—NICHOLSON'S BIG TOM. Requires 118 days. This is one of the largest of the round field varieties; thick flesh which makes it desirable for stock feed; also fine for pies and drying for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

354—KING OF MAMMOTH. Requires 120 days. Largest of the Pumpkins, often weighs 100 lbs. when only one fruit is permitted to remain on plant. Color is bright orange with lighter stripes between the ribs. The flesh is hard, firm, and while a little coarse in texture, is of good quality. It is used largely for stock feeding and for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$7.00, postpaid.

359—KENTUCKY FIELD. Requires 120 days. Skin is deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter. One of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

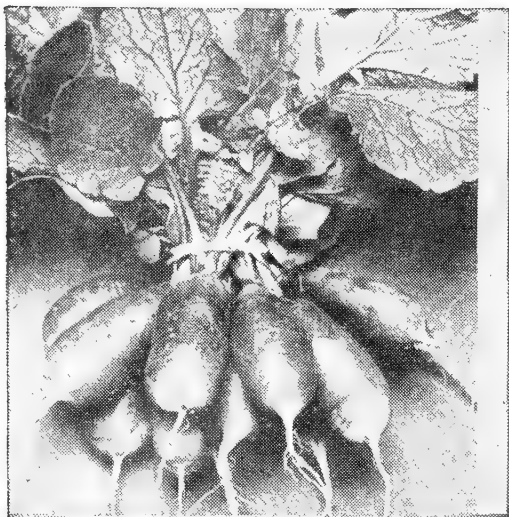
358—LARGE CHEESE. Requires 108 days. Flat and round like a cheese. Skin orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

355—ORIENTAL PIE. Requires 115 days. Similar in size and form to the well known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes turning to a rich yellow. Fruits mature early the large neck is solidly meaty. Rich deep yellow flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

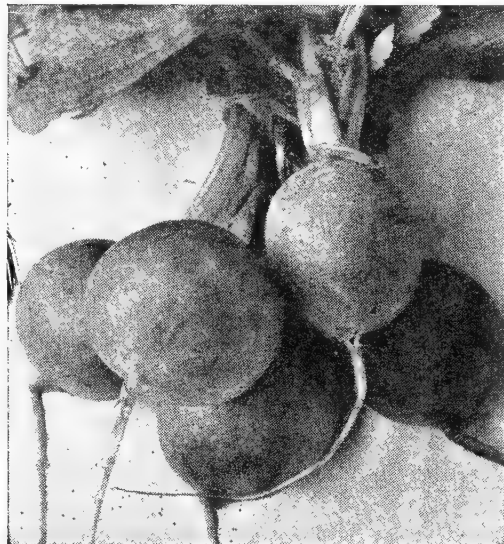
360—CONNECTICUT FIELD. Requires 120 days. Much used all over America for field culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.75, postpaid.

361—SMALL SUGAR. Requires 118 days. Fruits of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow; most excellent for pies. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.50, postpaid.

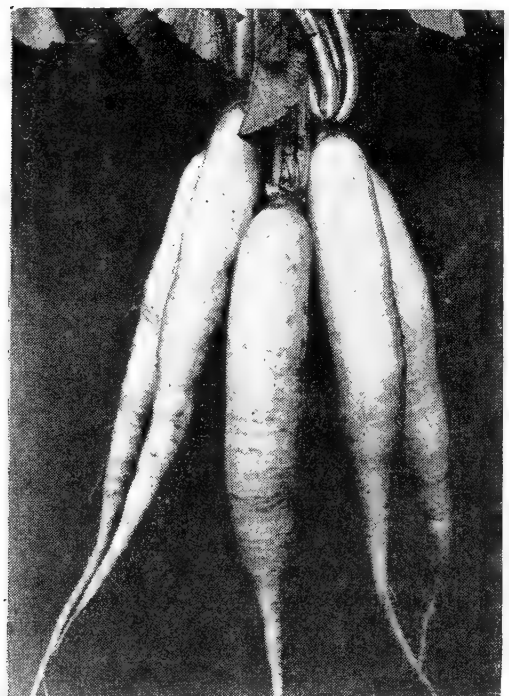
NICHOLSON'S CRISP RADISHES FOR APPETIZERS



380—FRENCH BREAKFAST



375—VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE



382—ICICLE

FOR MORE VEGETABLES

Make successive sowings of Beets, Carrots, Radishes, Leaf Lettuce, Endive, Bush Beans and early season plantings of Peas. This will spread your harvest time and net you more real fresh vegetables.

Nicholson's Quality Radish Seed

(Rabamos)

To have tender and crisp Radishes, they must be grown very quickly and in order to do this they should be planted in very rich soil and have plenty of water, commencing in the spring and sowing at intervals of about a week or ten days. By doing this you will have nice fresh Radishes all the time. For fall and winter use you should start sowing seed in August and September, using the same methods as for spring planting. One ounce of seed will sow about 40 feet of drill, and about 5 or 6 pounds an acre.

375—VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. Requires 24 days. The roots have an attractive bright scarlet color, are slightly olive-shaped, and always crisp and tender. This is one of the best sorts to grow for the market, and is becoming more popular each year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

376—NICHOLSON'S SPARKLER EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Requires 26 days. Handsome, early, round sort; bright scarlet at top, shading to white at bottom; medium size, crisp and tender; fine for first early planting; not unusual to have Radishes in 18 days from the time of planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

381—MIXED RADISHES. On the suggestion of many of our customers, we are offering a Radish Mixture, both short and long types, early, medium and late maturing, so as to give you a variety and longer bearing Radish bed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

382—ICICLE. Requires 27 days. Radishes measuring from 4 to 5 inches long and one-half to three-fourths inch thick. Earlier than any other long white Radish; pure white, almost transparent; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

377—CHINA ROSE WINTER. Requires 52 days. Distinct handsome variety of winter Radish. Skin deep rose; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor. Keeps well. Roots long, of large size and handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50, postpaid.

384—EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. Requires 26 days. This is an excellent early quick-growing Radish. The roots are small, round or turnip-shaped, and always a beautiful bright scarlet color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

380—FRENCH BREAKFAST. Requires 25 days. Half-long or olive shaped; for market and home garden; beautiful scarlet, shading to white at tip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

378—ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Requires 55 days. The roots are round, black-skinned, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter when mature; flesh is pure white, crisp, and of strong flavor; an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

383—LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Requires 27 days. Tops rather small; roots long and tapering; an intense bright scarlet; very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

Nicholson's Squash

(Calabacines)

Squash should not be planted until danger from frost is past, but plant winter kinds as soon as safe in order that they may mature. Plant in hills five feet apart for bush varieties, and six or eight feet for running varieties, putting six or eight seeds in the hill, finally leaving but three plants. One ounce plants 25 hills; four to five pounds plant an acre.

365—EARLY WHITE BUSH. Requires 53 days. Standard summer variety; good for home and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

370—EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. Requires 58 days. A patty-pan type. Similar to our Early White Bush except deep yellow in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

366—YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. Requires 50 days. Large, standard summer variety, small crookneck. Early, productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

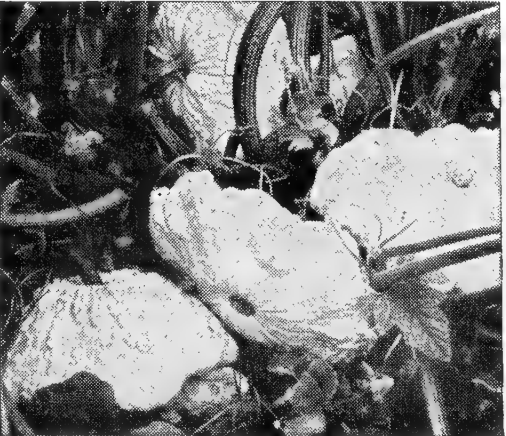
368—GIANT YELLOW SUMMER STRAIGHT-NECK. Requires 55 days. Plants are of the bush type. Fruits thick-necked, warty, straight, orange-yellow in color. Flesh greenish white and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

367—GREEN HUBBARD. Requires 105 days. Well known winter Squash. Vines of strong running growth; fruits large, olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

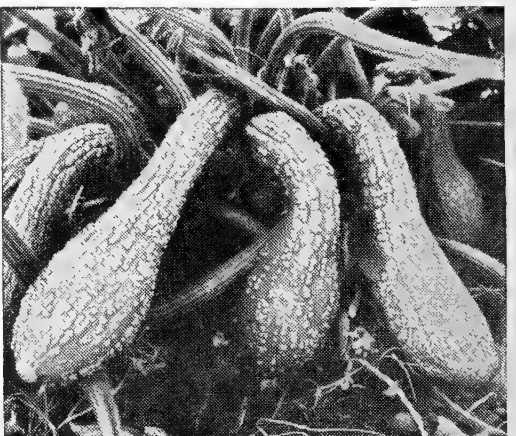
369—FORDHOOK. Requires 62 days. A summer variety adapted also for winter use. The fruits are 8 to 10 inches long by about 3 inches thick, and have a light cream colored skin. May be baked in the oven like a sweet potato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

371—COCOZELLE (Marrow Type). Requires 60 days. The skin is dark green, marbled with yellow and light green. The flesh is pale green, firm, thick and tender. The fruits are usually gathered and cooked when quite young. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

372—ZUCCHINI (Marrow Type). The fruits are long, shaped like a large cucumber, colored medium green, mottled with cream-grey and lighter green lace pattern and stripes. Should be eaten in the green, or immature stage; the flesh is very firm, and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



365—EARLY WHITE BUSH



366—YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK

SPINACH IS A FAVORITE AND HEALTHFUL

Spinach (Espinaca)

Grow and eat more fresh, vitamin-filled Spinach for taste and good health.

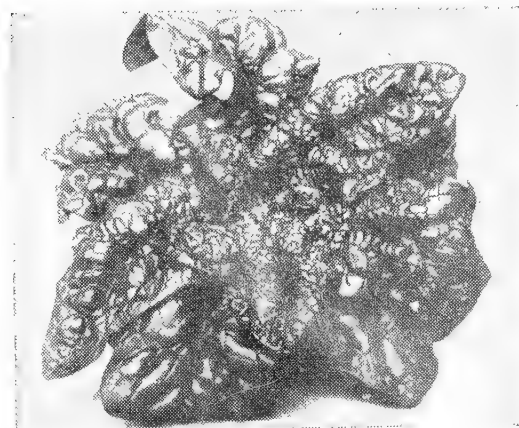
Spinach should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Can be planted in our climate either in the fall or early spring. It requires about 20 pounds to sow an acre broadcast; 5 to 8 pounds per acre in drills; one ounce to 30 or 35 feet of drill.

389—BLOOMSDALE RE-SELECTED SAVOY-LEAVED. (Dark Green Strain.) Leaves are curled and crinkled like the Savoy Cabbage; hardy and most productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

392—NOBEL GIANT. Almost round leaves, dark green in color, and of excellent quality. Will stand a long time before going to seed, and makes a larger yield per acre than most other varieties. A very desirable variety for market gardeners, and because the leaves are smooth and easy to wash, it is very extensively grown for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices in larger lots.

390—IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Very large, thick, dark green leaves; favorite market gardeners' sort for fall or spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.65, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

391—NEW ZEALAND (Summer Spinach). A summer growing variety that will stand the hottest weather. You can cut it and it will come again. A few plants will furnish an average family. A variety that is particularly adapted to the South. It does well on poor or rich soil. We suggest that you soak the seed for 12 to 24 hours to hasten germination. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



389—SPINACH, BLOOMSDALE

NICHOLSON'S TOMATOES ARE TRUE TO TYPE

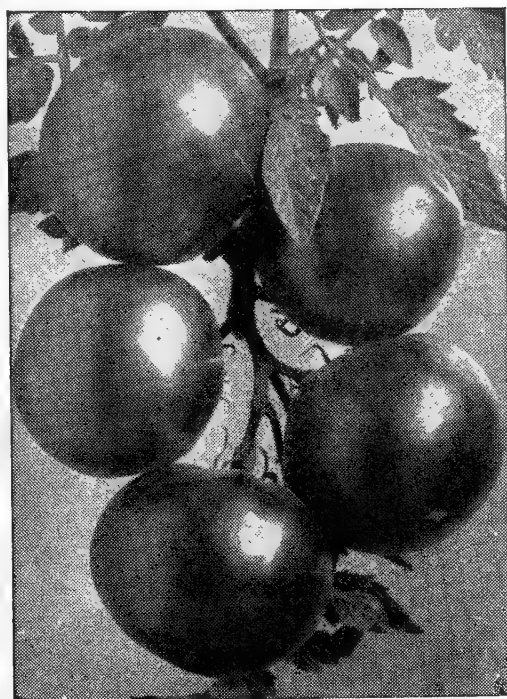
(Tomate)

The Tomato is truly the king of the garden. No other fruit is more appetizing and can be prepared in so many delightful ways. It carries within it immeasurable health-giving elements; science has discovered the Tomato to be rich in vitamins A, B and C. The Tomato is tonic whether served as vegetable, fruit or juice. And, too, no other cultivated plant bears as long and so productively. For early fruit the seed should be planted thinly in hot beds or in boxes indoors. Harden plants by exposing to the air occasionally. It requires about six weeks' time for the plants to become large enough for transplanting. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants, 4 to 6 ounces will make sufficient plants for an acre.

412—GULF STATES MARKET. Requires 80 days. A very desirable sort for the home gardener or the grower for local markets. The vines are exceptionally robust. The fruits are almost true globe-shaped and are entirely free from cracks or blemishes about the blossom end. Fruits on the same cluster ripen uniformly, making it an economical variety to pick. The fruit's color is a rich purplish pink clear to the stem after picking. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

410—RUTGERS (Certified). Requires 75 days. Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. Plant is resistant to Fusarium Wilt. An excellent all-purpose tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

399—TEXAS CANNER TOMATO. Requires 73 days. For the first time we offer you this plum-shaped tomato, much larger in size than the small preserving tomato of similar shape. Has very thick walls of solid meat with a limited seed cavity, making it an excellent variety for canning, tomato paste, catsup, etc. It is a continuous bearer. This sort contains very little juice. The outside is a bit blocked or boxed in shape. This with solid meat walls makes it different. We believe that it is worthy of trial and a limited planting will give you pleasing results. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; 1/2 oz., 60c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.



410—RUTGERS

417—NICHOLSON'S BREAK O' DAY. Requires 70 days. We have received more complimentary letters from our customers on this tomato than any we have ever handled. The fruits are large, smooth, red, heavily meated and globular in shape. It is as early as Earliana, 10 to 12 days earlier than Marglobe, and a heavier yielder than either. Nicholson's Break O' Day is an excellent shipper. All tests have proven that the fruits very seldom crack and are not affected by sun scald; vines are practically free from blossom-end rot, and even when planted with other sorts that would be affected as much as 90 per cent. The open spreading vine with small leaves is wilt resistant and sets fruits freely. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

405—GREATER BALTIMORE. Requires 82 days. In appearance it is similar to the Stone and is enormously productive, and is especially fine for canning; has large, solid fruits of a brilliant red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.



417—NICHOLSON'S BREAK O' DAY

FOR FULL VALUE TRY THIS . . .

GROW more green leafy vegetables—yellow vegetables and tomatoes as they richly contain vitamins A and C, so necessary as protective foods in our daily diet, for maintaining vitality and health.

CARE FOR YOUR GARDEN—LARGE OR SMALL

413—MARGLOBE (Certified). Requires 79 days.. Cross between Livingston's Globe Tomato and a French variety by the name of Marvel. It is a bright red variety not only on the surface but all the way through. It is about the same size and shape as Livingston's Globe. One of the best features is its resistance to wilt and nail head rust. An excellent shipping and market variety. Has very small core. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

398—PRITCHARD or SCARLET TOPPER. Requires 73 days. A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special; it inherited the good qualities of both parents. It is early, with large, smooth, meaty, very red, globular-shape fruit. Vines are medium, dense, erect and self-topping. Especially bred up for a green wrapped tomato, also an excellent canner and it ripens well up to the stem end. It has a tendency to set a rather large number of fruits. It therefore requires either a naturally fertile soil or one well fertilized in order to size up the fruit properly and produce the maximum quantity of fruit per vine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.60; lb., \$5.50, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

397—JUNE PINK TOMATO. Requires 69 days. It is a beautiful purplish pink Tomato similar to the popular Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruits. A valuable variety for the market gardeners who want a very early Tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

407—PONDEROSA. Requires 88 days. Very large, solid and of good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh four pounds. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.10; ¼ lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

396—NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED BLACK LAND. Requires 71 days. This Tomato is an improvement on the McGee. Very heavy yielder and desirable for planting in the black land of Texas. Fruit all runs a true pink color. The vine is short-jointed. We recommend this variety very highly. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

414—CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. Requires 81 days. This is one of the best and most popular varieties. Vines are very vigorous and productive, and fruits are a deep scarlet-red, slightly flattened, smooth, and of large size. Continues to bear fruit through a long season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.45; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

409—SPARKS EARLIANA. Requires 66 days. Medium size, of superb pink color, very prolific, fruits forming almost in clusters. Very handsome in shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. Very popular for early market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid.

406—THE STONE. Requires 86 days. This variety has attained immense popularity with market gardeners, Southern growers, canners and home growers everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red, its shape is excellent; perfectly smooth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50; 5 lbs., \$16.50, postpaid.

408—McGEE. Requires 73 days. Originated in Texas. Bright crimson, solid and of good flavor. Yields splendid crops where other sorts fail. Especially recommended for black land. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

402—DWARF CHAMPION. Requires 86 days. Distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits smooth, early, and of beautiful purplish red color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

403—DWARF STONE. Requires 92 days. Claimed to be the largest dwarf Tomato known, larger than Dwarf Champion, and is similar in habit of growth; very popular with market gardeners and home canners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50; lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

394—OXHEART. Requires 90 days. The fruit is somewhat the shape of a heart, heavily meaty and pinkish in color. Specimens will sometimes weigh as much as 2½ to 3 pounds. It is a good yielder and we suggest a trial. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

415—JOHN BAER. Requires 70 days. A hardy and very prolific extra early variety. The fruits are of large size, scarlet in color, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. One of the first varieties to ripen, and continues to bear a long time. A very desirable sort for gardeners, shippers and canners, and equally desirable to grow for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.25, postpaid.



398—PRITCHARD

The Better Way

Set out tomato plants when the weather is warm, and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants three or four feet apart each way so that they will have plenty of room. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if the ground is dry. Hoe often until the plants are quite large. Take advantage of a pleasant cloudy day to set out your tomato plants.

418—BONNY BEST. Fruits are of beautiful shape and color. A good variety for early market or home use. The vines are vigorous, and the scarlet fruit ripens uniformly and early. Pkt., 10c oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50, postpaid.

401—YELLOW PEAR. Requires 73 days. Largely used while green for pickles and preserves; also for preserving after ripe; this is a very prolific variety and does well in any of the tomato-growing states. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

404—RED CHERRY. Fruits small, round, red, used for pickles, preserves. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Suggestions!

1. Select garden plot with good soil—open to sunshine and on slope to south where possible. Locate near kitchen for convenience.

2. Run rows north and south for ample sunshine.

3. Lay out garden with an idea to produce a neat and pleasing effect to the eye—also allow walking space for accessibility to various parts of garden.

4. Select and sow only "GOOD" seed, for they are really cheaper. Plant "Nicholson's Tested Seeds" for best results. Be careful to sow to proper depth and cover rightly for uniformity of growth.

5. Don't let the "robbers" of the soil—WEEDS—get a head start on your garden. Use the hoe frequently to control weeds and conserve moisture, also to permit roots to breathe.

6. Best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. If you should water during the day, be sure not to let water touch foliage.

7. When transplanting be careful not to injure roots and keep plants covered while transplanting to avoid "drying" of roots.

8. Bugs are like weeds—if you detect them in time they cannot do much harm. Nicholson's has all the artillery and ammunition needed to kill them.



413—MARGLOBE

TURNIP'S . . . FOR SOUTHERN HOME GARDENS

(Nabos)

Culture: Sow in rows 18 inches apart, covering seed ½ inch deep, pressing the soil down firmly and smoothly. Plants should be thinned to 4 to 6 inches apart. Also sown broadcast. For best quality, grow turnips rapidly in new ground and cultivate frequently. Ready in 6 to 8 weeks.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 2 pounds an acre, or 4 to 5 pounds broadcast.

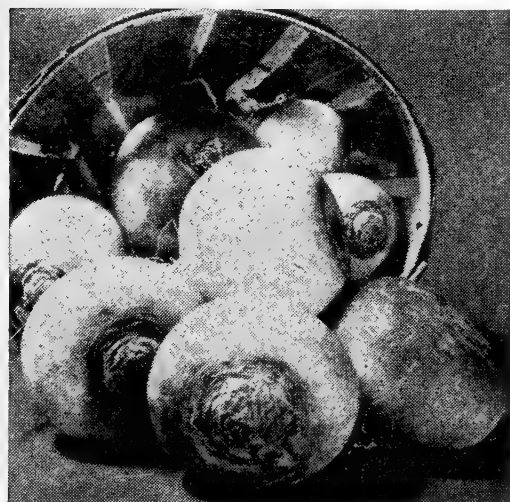
423—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Requires 55 days. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive in appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground and snowy white below. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

424—EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Requires 42 days. The earliest Turnip grown, being ready two weeks sooner than any other. Of medium size with very much flattened round roots, smooth and white with a purple-red top. Leaves short and few. Flesh of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.

425—WINTER WHITE GLOBE. Requires 72 days. It is of medium size and is excellent for both greens and turnips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

430—COW HORN. Requires 70 days. A great winter variety and is recommended for its great feeding value and enormous yields. It is also good as a table variety if used when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

428—POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Requires 75 days. This is a large globe-shaped and all-white Turnip, and is recognized as a very valuable variety for market gardeners, also for home use, as the excellent large, crisp and tender tops are unexcelled for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

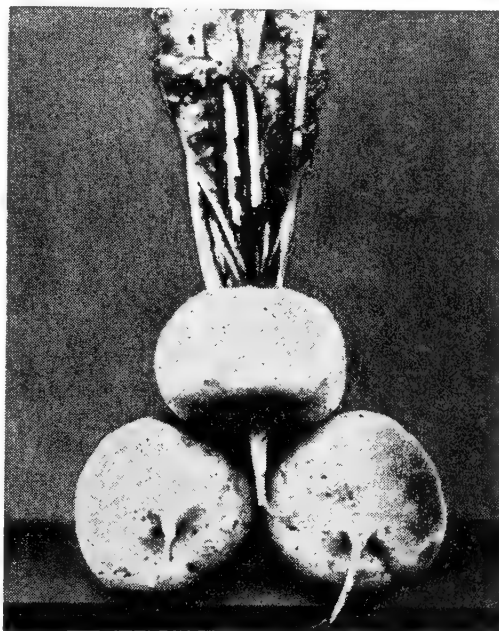


435—RUTABAGA

431—SEVEN TOP. The name describes this Turnip. It has a very heavy top; it is used more for greens in late fall and early spring, as it does not winter-kill. The root is small and of very poor quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75, postpaid.

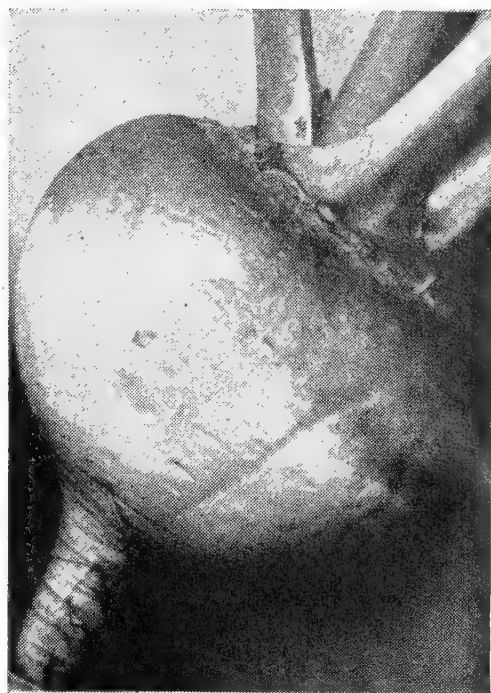
425—WHITE EGG. Requires 57 days. This is a snowy white, egg-shaped, and very rapid growing Turnip, very popular for early fall market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

427—AMBER GLOBE. Requires 76 days. One of the most desirable of the yellow varieties for main fall crop Turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.



432—SHOGGIN

432—SHOGGIN. A splendid Turnip of Oriental origin that has proved its worth in many ways. It is very resistant to both insect pests and blight, and will grow in hot and dry weather better than any other variety. The roots are pure white and globe shaped, usually blunt or flattened at the bottom. The tops are of upright growth, and are said by many to be superior to those of any other Turnip for greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c; 5 lbs., \$3.75, postpaid.



423—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

421—EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF. Requires 46 days. Flat; white with purple top, fine grained and exceedingly tender; it is claimed by all gardeners to be the best for early spring or fall sowing because of the extreme earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

433—MIXED SPRING TURNIPS. A good mixture for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.90, postpaid.

Rutabaga (Nabicol)

435—AMERICAN PURPLE TOP YELLOW. Requires 88 days. This is a wonderful fall and winter variety. It is remarkable for its uniform shape, size and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25, postpaid.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENERS USE THIS METHOD

Avoid disappointment and possible failure when you plant. Cover seeds to the proper depth with well prepared soil and press down firmly and smoothly. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. Your ground should be soft so that the young seedlings can break through and the young roots find plant food.

NICHOLSON'S Home Garden COLLECTION

An ideal collection for the VICTORY GARDENER with limited space
Contains 20 Valuable Vegetables for the South

1 Pkt. Beans, Bush Green Pod	.10	1 Pkt. Okra, Dwarf Green	.05
1 Pkt. Beans, Wax	.10	1 Pkt. Peas, American Wonder	.10
1 Pkt. Beans, Bush Lima	.10	1 Pkt. Peas, Bliss Everbearing	.10
1 Pkt. Beans, Pole Snaps (Ky. Wonder)	.10	1 Pkt. Pepper, Bell	.10
1 Oz. Beets, Ey. Blood Turnip	.20	1 Pkt. Pepper, Cayenne	.10
1 Pkt. Swiss Chard	.10	1 Oz. Radish, Sparkler	.10
1 Pkt. Cabbage, Wakefield	.10	1 Pkt. Squash, Bush Summer	.10
1 Pkt. Carrot, Danvers Half Long	.10	1 Pkt. Tomatoes, Stone	.10
1 Pkt. Cucumbers, Pickling	.10	1 Oz. Turnip, P. T. Wh. Globe	.10
1 Pkt. Lettuce, Big Boston	.10		
1 Oz. Mustard, So. Gt. Curled	.15		
			\$2.10

\$1.58
★

Postpaid

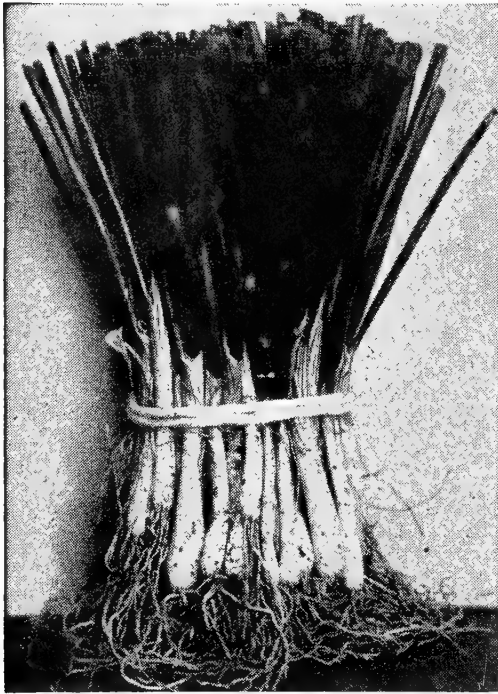
\$2.20 Value . . . all for \$1.58

No Changes Allowed Account of Greatly Reduced Price

SAVE SPACE FOR SOME OF THESE ITEMS



CABBAGE PLANT



BERMUDA ONION PLANTS



449—WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO

Frost-Resistant Cabbage Plants

Orders for plants will be shipped in about four or five days after they are received if weather conditions permit. If plants do not arrive as soon as you expect, you may know that conditions beyond our control are causing the delay. If the plants cannot be set out the same day they are received, take them out of the package at once, dip the roots in water and heel out in the ground. We offer the following well-known varieties: **Early Jersey Wakefield** or **Stein's Early Flat Dutch**. Prices by parcel post: In lots of 100, 65c per 100 plants; 200 plants for \$1.25; 500 plants for \$2.25; 1,000 plants or more at \$3.75 per 1,000 plants, postpaid. All orders are filled by the 100 and not in lots of less than even hundreds as 350 or 450, etc.

Roots

ASPARAGUS. See page 4.

RHUBARB. Large strong roots, best cooking variety. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

HORSERADISH. See page 10.

Seed Irish Potatoes

Certified Potatoes must pass through field inspection by the Department of Agriculture and must be true to variety, type and free from wart, powdery scab and late blight. It pays to plant Certified Seed Potatoes.

They should also be treated with Semesan Bel before planting.

CERTIFIED TRIUMPHS. Ask for prices.

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLERS. Ask for prices.

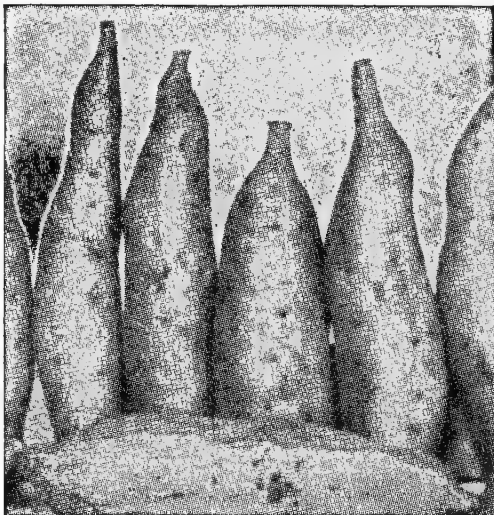
Seed Sweet Potatoes

We can supply Certified Porto Rico Yams that have been especially seeded and grown for seed purposes. When planting cover above five inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat. Cultivate well. Please ask for prices.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS. (Ready late in April or early May.) Porto Rican Yams. Price, 100 plants, 50c; 500 plants, \$2.00; 1,000 plants, \$3.50, postpaid. Slips for shipment last half of May are usually cheaper.

TREAT YOUR POTATOES WITH SEMESAN BEL BEFORE PLANTING

The modern superior way of disinfecting seed Potatoes is with Semesan Bel, the instantaneous dip, easily used without expensive equipment. It does away with long-time soaking of the seed and effectively coats them with a disinfectant which commonly remains on the seed piece throughout the season. Write for Semesan Bel Potato Booklet.



PORTO RICO YAMS

NOTICE

Cabbage and Onion Plants

As a rule—we are in position to ship both Cabbage and Onion Plants from January through April. We suggest that you send us your order early—and allow a few days for arrival of your shipment.

Nicholson's Bermuda Onion Plants

For those who desire an early crop, either for table use or for local marketing, these plants will prove most desirable. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in row.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA. Unquestionably the most attractive Onion in the world. It is an absolutely pure white, with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in all markets. No other Onion has such mildness of flavor. It is deliciously tender and can be eaten raw like an apple. A large yielder.

Price, 30c per 100; 50c per 200; \$1.00 per 500; \$1.75 per 1,000, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per 1,000. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

TIME IS PRECIOUS

So don't spend it replanting seeds of poor quality. For better assurance Nicholson's offer you Tested Seeds.

Tobacco (Tabaco)

Culture: A clean piece of soil is best for Tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land for this use. Insects, grass and weed seeds are thus destroyed and the burning adds to the fertility of the soil. Cover seed very lightly, and when plants are large enough, set in 3½-foot rows, 3 feet between the plants.

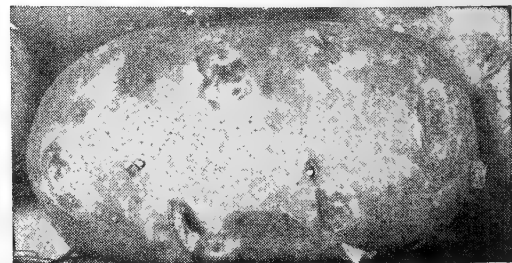
449—WHITE BURLEY. A heavy yielder of rich bright leaf, large, long and broad. This variety thrives on limestone soil.

450—VIRGINIA. A good chewing tobacco, also used for fillers and wrappers. Rich in color.

Price of above. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Vitamins in Vegetables

Many doctors are prescribing various forms of Vitamins for a number of ills and pains and they are necessary for best health. But why not have your Vitamins in their natural form—in fresh, delicious vegetables from your own garden? Start today your garden for health and economy!



IRISH COBBLER

NICHOLSON'S FLOWER SEED PLANTING SCHEDULE

Symbols used: A—annual, B—biennial, P—perennial.

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Color of Flowers	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location Sun-Shady	When to Plant
Ageratum	8-24 in.	bushy	blue, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Alyssum (A-P)	2-12 in.	spreading	white	fair	edging	sunny	Oct. to May
Amaranthus (A)	24-60 in.	bushy	reds	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Antirrhinum (A)	1½-5 ft.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Aquilegia (P)	24-48 in.	branchy	several	yes	borders	any	Jan. to Sept.—Sept. to Nov.
Arctotis (A)	18-24 in.	bushy	blue, white	yes	border	sunny	Feb. to May
Asters (A)	12-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to April
Balsam (A)	18-30 in.	erect	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to April
Blue Bonnet (A)	10-12 in.	bushy	blue	yes	bedding	sunny	July to Sept.—best
Calendula (A)	12-36 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Calliopsis (A)	12-36 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Candytuft (A-P)	12-18 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Canterbury Bells (A-P)	18-42 in.	bushy	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Dec.
Carnation (A-P)	18-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Celosia (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	red, yellow	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Centaurea (A)	24-36 in.	erect	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Feb.
Clarkia (A)	15-30 in.	bushy	several	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Coleus (A)	12-24 in.	bushy	white	no	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April
Coreopsis (P)	18-36 in.	bushy	yellow	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Cornflower (A)	1-3 ft.	erect	many	yes	border	sunny	Oct. to Feb.
Cosmos (A)	48-72 in.	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Cynoglossum (A)	18-24 in.	bushy	blue	yes	border	sunny	Sept. to Mar.
Dahlia (P)	36-72 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Daisy (A-P)	10-30 in.	bushy	white, pink	yes	edging	any	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Delphinium (P)	36-60 in.	tall	blues	yes	borders	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Dianthus (A-B)	4-15 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Mar.
Didiscus (A)	24-36 in.	slender	blue	yes	cutting	shady	Feb. to April
Digitalis (B)	30-48 in.	erect	many	yes	border	shady	Feb. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Dimorphotheca (A)	8-12 in.	clump	many	yes	border	sunny	Feb. to May
Eschscholtzia (A)	10-12 in.	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Jan.
Feverfew (P)	24-30 in.	bushy	white, gold	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Four o'Clock (A)	18-24 in.	bushy	many	no	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Gaillardia (P)	12-18 in.	bushy	red, gold	yes	bedding	sunny	Aug. to Nov.
Globe Amaranth (A)	18-30 in.	bushy	purple, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Godetia (A)	12-18 in.	erect	many	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Gypsophila (A-P)	18-24 in.	branchy	white	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Helichrysum (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Feb. to May
Heliotrope (P)	18-24 in.	bushy	several	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Hibiscus (P)	24-60 in.	branchy	several	fair	specimen	shady	Feb. to April
Hollyhock (P)	5-8 ft.	slender	many	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—July to Sept.
Ice Plant (A)	24-36 in.	trailer	several	no	edging	moist	Mar. to May
Kochia (A)	36 in.	bushy	red	no	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Lantana (P)	24-36 in.	branchy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Larkspur (A)	36-48 in.	tall	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Jan.
Linaria Mar. (A)	12-18 in.	bushy	several	yes	rockery	sunny	Mar. to May
Linum (A)	12-30 in.	clump	red	no	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Marigold (A)	8-30 in.	bushy	yellows	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Min. Marigold (A)	5-7 in.	bushy	golden yellow	yes	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Mignonette (A)	10-12 in.	erect	several	yes	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Morning Glory (A)	20-50 ft.	vine	many	no	for shade	sunny	Mar. to May
Nasturtium (A)	12-14 in.	bushy	many	yes	edging	sunny	Feb. to May
Nicotiana (A)	30-42 in.	branchy	several	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Pansy (P)	4-6 in.	clump	many	yes	edging	any	July to Sept.
Petunia (A)	9-24 in.	bushy	many	fair	bedding	any	Jan. to May
Phlox (A)	12-18 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Mar.
Poppy (A)	24-60 in.	erect	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Sept. to Feb.
Portulaca (A)	4-6 in.	creeping	many	no	edging	sunny	Mar. to June
Ricinus (A)	5-10 ft.	branchy	bronze leaves	no	massing	sunny	Mar. to May
Salpiglossis (A)	18-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Salvia (A)	24-42 in.	bushy	red, blue	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Scabiosa (A-P)	24-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Aug. to Mar.
Stocks (P)	24-30 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Aug. to Sept.
Sunflower (P)	48-72 in.	erect	yellow	yes	borders	sunny	Mar. to May
Sweet Pea (A-P)	4-8 ft.	vine	many	yes	cutting	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Oct. to Dec.
Sweet Sultan (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to May—Oct. to Dec.
Sweet William (P)	12-24 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Oct. to Nov.
Texas Blue Bell (A)	2½-3 ft.	bushy	purple, blue	yes	bedding	sunny	Oct. to Dec.
Texas Plume (A)	3-6 ft.	erect	red	no	specimen	sunny	Oct. to Dec.
Tithonia Sp. (A)	4-6 ft.	bushy	orange scar	yes	cutting	sunny	April to June
Verbena (A)	6-10 in.	creeping	many	yes	edging	sunny	Jan. to April
Vinca (P)	15-18 in.	bushy	pink white	fair	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Viola (P)	6-7 in.	tuft	many	yes	bedding	any	Feb. to April—Aug. to Sept.
Wallflower (P)	12-18 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to Sept.
Zinnia (A)	24-36 in.	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to Aug.

NICHOLSON'S FLOWER SEEDS . . . FOR PRETTIER BLOOMS

Even though the war ended only a few months past, we were strongly in hopes that we would be able to offer you a more complete list of Flower Seeds, but this is not the case. We do have a trickle of flower seed in transit from Holland, including a few which were not available through the war years. It is also our understanding that our American growers will go into full production again next year, and it is our sincere hope that when our next catalogue reaches our flower seed customers, that we will be in position to offer you not only the newer selections, but all of the old favorites as well.



1433—CENTAUREA RED BOY

Ageratum

1781—MIDGET BLUE. After many years of diligent selection there is real satisfaction in being able to offer a very fine dwarf Ageratum, 2 to 3 inches high. Midget Blue has delicate, fine foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue flowers. It is the first dwarf Ageratum that we have found that is uniformly dwarf and true to color from seed. Awarded a Silver Medal in the All-America selections. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Aquilegia—Columbine

1815—PINK SHADES. This is the long spurred type and of pleasing shades of light pink. It is a bit different. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1816—CRIMSON STAR. Blooms are a deep copper-crimson color that is most unusual. Long-spurred type. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Balsam

1411—BUSH BALSAM. These are somewhat different from ordinary balsams in that the flowers are borne on the end of the stalk and branches, instead of being hidden by the leaves. Like other balsams, they are very easy to grow. Mixed colors. Unable to supply this spring.

Browallia

1833—An attractive free flowering bedding plant; grows about 1½ feet tall, with flowers of intense blue coloring and shaped like a Petunia. Blooms in the summer. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Calendula

1767—ORANGE FANTASY. This is one of the newer types of Calendula, and very beautiful. The first few rows of petals on the outside are long and beautifully twisted, while the inner petals are short and fantastically interlaced, piling up on top of each other so as to form a heavy crest which surrounds a large, attractive mahogany brown center. The flowers grow up to four inches across and are fully open at all times, while other Calendulas close in the late afternoons and evenings. Plants grow 15 inches tall, are very bushy and symmetrical, bearing flowers well above the heavy foliage. Winner of the Silver Medal in the All-America selections for 1938. Unable to supply this year.

Candytuft

1526—LITTLE PRINCE. Of the Hyacinth flowered type, growing only about half as tall as the giant. Bears beautiful trusses of white blooms. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

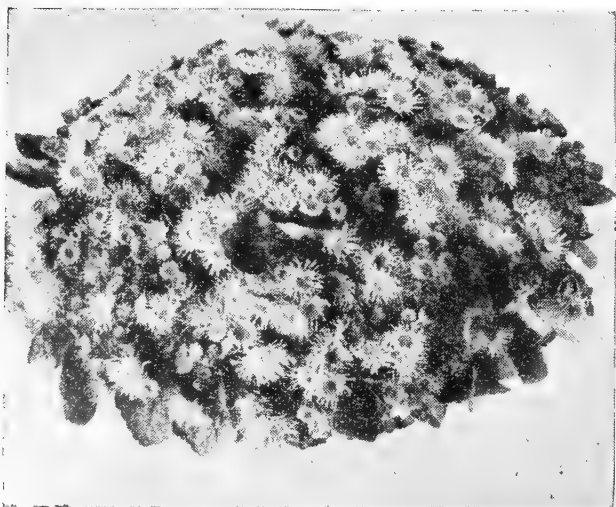
Celosia

1522—DWARF MIXED COCKS-COMB. A delightful mixture of shades of yellow, red and pink. A contrasting array of colors that will prove attractive. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Centaurea

1782—CENTAUREA, Cyanus, Double Blue Boy. The best of the dark blues and fully double. This charming blue flower and especially this particular variety is excellent for cut flowers and makes a combination of depth in color when used with other blossoms of lighter shades. We do not hesitate to recommend Blue Boy. You will like it. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1433—CYANUS DOUBLE RED BOY. A deep glowing red of the Blue Boy type. A wonderful new addition to this family. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.



1781—AGERATUM

Clitoria

1775—BUTTERFLY PEA (Clitoria Ternatea). A graceful and rapid growing vine with many large and beautiful flowers of unusual shape and color. The flowers are somewhat pea or fan-shaped and of a deep rich blue, nearing purple, with soft yellow throats. An excellent vine for covering trellises and fences. Blooms all the season. This vine will delight you. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Cosmos

1440—SEMI-DOUBLE ORANGE RUFFLES. A vivid and intense golden-orange, bringing beauty and glamor to the Orange Cosmos tribe. The two or three extra rows of petals lend an airy butterfly-like beauty to the richly colored large blossoms. Orange Ruffles Cosmos will add immensely to the beauty of any garden. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Cuphea

1766—FIREFLY. This colorful little border or edging plant will start blooming in 12 to 14 weeks from time of planting and bloom profusely for several weeks. The plant is dwarf, compact, neat in habit and very showy and colorful. The flowers are small and delicately formed, butterfly-like in appearance, fiery cerise red in color and are freely produced on compact plants, which reach a height of about 10 inches. It is a tender annual and should be planted when danger of frost is over. May also be planted with good effect in window and porch boxes, or flower pots. Packet, 25c; 3 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Cynoglossum

1779—CYNOGLOSSUM, DWARF FIRMAMENT. This prize-winning Chinese Forget-Me-Not is very dwarf in comparison to the old type, which makes the compact plant a thing of beauty when covered with the small delightfully blue blooms. This is the only Forget-Me-Not that is adapted to growing in the South and will bloom throughout the summer. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Dahlia

1447—COLTNESS HYBRIDS. A wide range of colors in this delightful Dahlia. The plants are dwarf and will bloom in about four months after planting. The plants are covered with blooms from June to November and is practically immune to most plant diseases. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Euphorbia

(Snow on the Mountain)

A. Plants with very colorful foliage grown in the garden or border to contrast pleasingly with those that have all green leaves.

1566—VARIEGATA. At first the leaves are bright green, but as they mature they become more and more tinged and margined with silvery white. This plant likes the sun, and it also grows well in poor and dry soil. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Gaillardia

1768—DOUBLE LORENZIANA. The flowers are large, long stemmed and brilliantly colored. They bloom quickly from seed and continue throughout the summer and fall. The large double flowers are made up of numerous quilled petals, and very attractive. Excellent for cutting. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c; ounce, 85c, postpaid.

Hollyhock

1774—INDIAN SPRING (Blooms first year). This Hollyhock was awarded a Silver Medal in the 1939 All-America selections. It is an annual, 3½ to 4 feet tall and starts blooming in less than five months after seed is sown. The flowers are semi-double, crinkly edged, in shades of deep pink to crimson rose, with rose pink predominating. We recommend Indian Spring as being one of the very best of our easy-to-grow annuals. Packet, 20c; 3 packets, 50c, postpaid.

NICHOLSON'S FLOWERS for COLOR and BEAUTY

Hunnemannia

(Mexican Tulip Poppy)

1834—SUNLITE. Beautiful tulip-shaped and semi-double blooms of clear canary-yellow. The extra rows of short petals are on the outside instead of the inside of this flower. The plant has light gray-green foliage. Blooms usually last for several days after cut. Sow in April and May, and plants will bloom in September and October. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Lupins

Lupins thrive in any good garden soil that is well drained. They are hardy perennials and should be planted in permanent beds or borders, where they are to remain.

1589—RUSSELL'S LUPINS. This most wonderful of all Lupins originated in England. The spikes of bloom are often 3½ feet or more in length. The florets somewhat resemble a Sweet Pea and are compactly placed on the tall tapering spikes. The coloring has an enormous range that is unique in character. Fall is preferable for planting. Blooms in spring little later than Bluebonnets. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Marigold Dwarf Gigantea

1800—POT O' GOLD. This is truly a remarkable new dwarf growing form of the very popular Gigantea type that is destined to become one of the leaders of the Marigold family. Pot O' Gold has sweetly scented super sized blooms, individual blooms measuring from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, and are fully double and the color is a luscious rich orange. This dwarf plant grows from 12 to 15 inches in height and is ideally compact in its habit of growth. It is amazingly free flowering and is the earliest of all Marigolds. Primarily a bedding subject for the garden, Pot O' Gold may also be cut for indoor use since the stems are 10 to 12 inches in length. A mass of intense dazzling gold, Pot O' Gold is truly a jewel found at rainbow's end. Packet, 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1801—GYPSY JEWELS. A companion to Pot O' Gold, Gypsy Jewels has the same ideal dwarf compact plant habit, but the color is a mixture of many shades, including the rich orange of Pot O' Gold and the other shades of orange, yellow and primrose. Gypsy Jewels is a colorful, very showy jewel-like adornment for any garden. Enjoy Gypsy Jewels in the garden and in bouquets for the home. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Morning Glory

1718—PEARLY GATES. This is the winner of a Silver Medal in the 1942 All-America Flower Selections. A big satiny white bloom, identical in size and foliage with our Heavenly Blue Morning Glory and a grand companion for its most popular counterpart. You can now carry out a patriotic design, so desired these days, by planting Scarlett O'Hara, Pearly Gates and Heavenly Blue Morning Glory on your fence or trellis for the Red, White and Blue effect. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Pyrethrum

HP. Height 2 feet. These hardy perennials are of the same family as Chrysanthemums and Matricarias and are very charming and easy to grow. Valuable as cut flowers. We recommend them very highly.

1520—ROSEUM (Single and Double Mixed). Produces a fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson and pure white. Packet, 20c; 3 packets, 50c, postpaid.

Phlox-Gigantea

1502—SALMON GLORY. The individual florets are gigantic for phlox, measuring with ordinary field culture from 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. The color is a pure salmon-pink, with a distinct creamy-white eye. This, with its clear, clean, crisp appearance, makes one of the most beautiful color combinations we have ever seen. Salmon Glory will prove to be one of the outstanding flowers in your garden. Received Silver Medal Award in the All-America selections for 1939. Unable to supply this year.

1503—GIGANTEA MIXED. A very large flowering type that produces blooms twice as large as the ordinary plant. In lovely pastel shades. Unable to supply this year.

Pinks

1810—LACINIATUS DOUBLE MIXED. A dwarf and compact plant growing only about 12 inches tall. Beautiful double blooms fairly large in size. Wonderful for a bedding or border plant. The combination of colors in this mixture will please you. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1812—LACINIATUS SINGLE MIXED. A very showy plant, 6 to 8 inches in height, and produces hundreds of flowers throughout the season. The strongly sweet scented single flowers are about 2 inches in diameter, brilliant crimson with a large white eye. Has but few equals for edging or border use, or as a rocky subject, and the flowers are excellent for cutting. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Scabiosa

1778—SALMON BEAUTY. This giant flowering annual Scabiosa is of a glorious new color. The huge flowers are pure salmon in color and are borne on long stiff stems. Ideal for the garden or for cutting. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1777—IMPERIAL GIANTS BLUE MOON. This Scabiosa has perfectly formed double flowers of broad, heavy, wavy petals, thus eliminating the "pincushion" appearance that is characteristic of the old type Scabiosa. The flowers are completely double, 2 inches or more in diameter, rich lavender blue in color. The plants are extremely upright, growing 3½ to 4 feet in height, and the flowers are borne on long stems, which makes it an ideal cutting type. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Verbena Gigantea

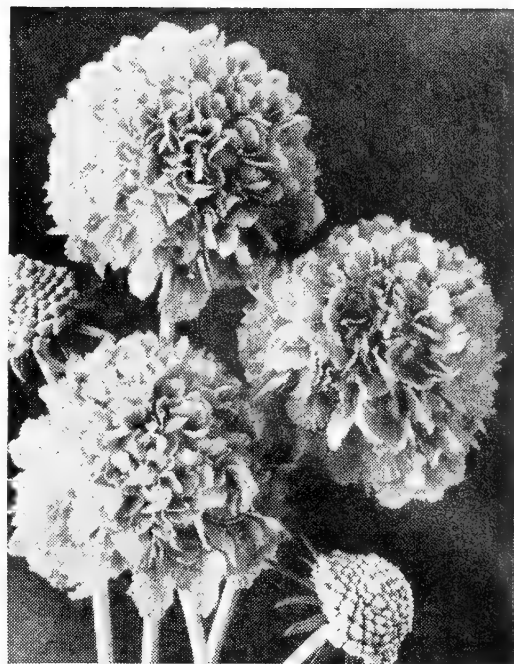
This improved strain of Verbenas has the same characteristics as the Mammoth, except that each floret in the cluster is much larger. This gives the blooming plant a more brilliant effect.

1613—BEAUTY OF OXFORD. The brightest rose Verbena ever produced from seed, shades from clear rose pink to rose-red. Given the All-America Selections Award of Merit a few years past. Packet, 20c, postpaid.

1614—GIGANTEA MIXED. The largest and finest strain of Verbena known. Rich colors, huge flower trusses, giant florets one inch or more across. Packet, 15c, postpaid.

Fantasy Zinnia

1581—MELODY. A rich orchid-lavender shade of this much-wanted type of Zinnia. Truly dainty in appearance. Add this one to your Fantasy family. No seed available this year.



1777—SCABIOSA



1718—MORNING GLORY

Back Again

Dirt-Proof, Washable GARDEN GLOVES



ALL LEATHER and
DURABLE yet
SOFT AS KID and
EASY TO WEAR

—for Men and Women

Easy Wear gives you everything you've been wanting in a garden glove:

All-leather protection from dirt, scratches, stains, infection—yet permit almost BAREHAND FREEDOM. Their amazing softness and pliability is the result of a special processing of select lamb skins. Economical, too—outwear 6 pairs of ordinary fabric gloves, are washable and can be used the year round for gardening, housework, yard, painting, furnace, garage, etc.

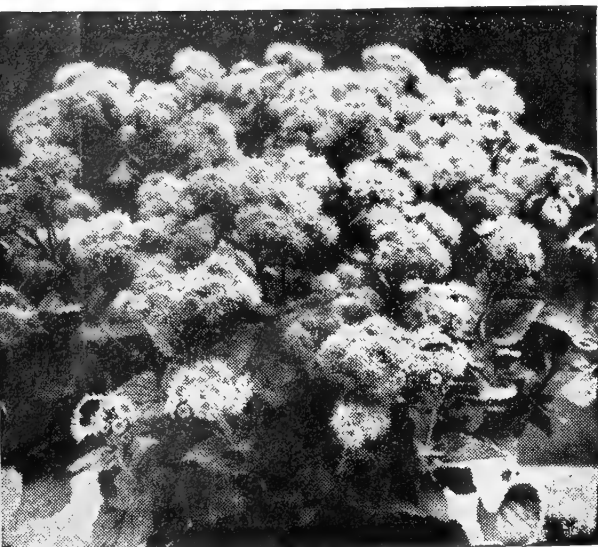
Sizes: Small (7), Medium (8), Large (9), Price, per pair 95c, Postpaid.

National
Easy Wear Gloves
GARDEN

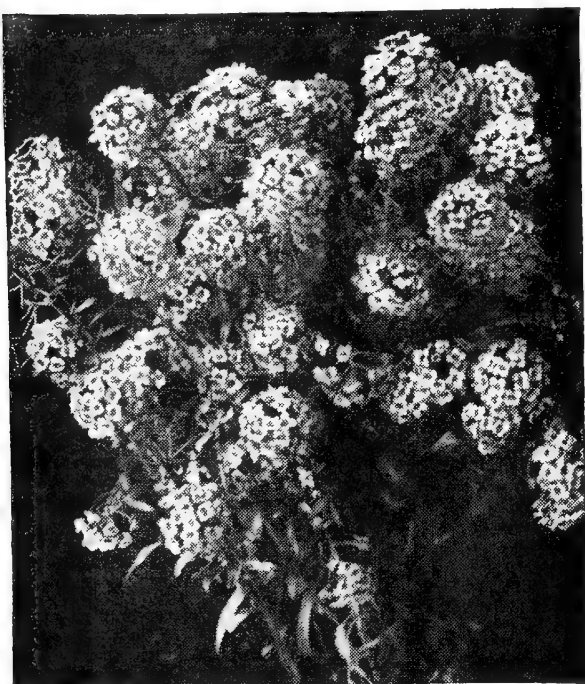
A FLOWER GARDEN ADDS REFINEMENT

Read "Suggestions—Produce Prize Winning Blooms" on This Page

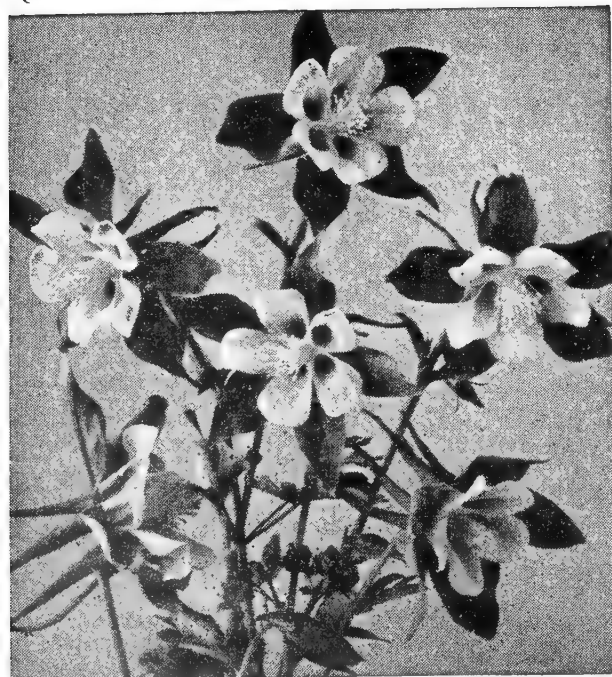
Our minds require a certain amount of relaxation, and this relaxation we can find in flowers. The beauty of flowers creates within and brings forth to the human soul the peace of mind so necessary today as never before. Plant more flowers this year.



1401—AGERATUM



1403—LITTLE GEM ALYSSUM



1640—LONG-SPURRED AQUILEGIA

Ageratum

HA. Of bushy habit, with effective lavender, blue and white flowers. They stand out hot, dry climate and the plants are covered with blooms from early summer till frost.

1781—MIDGET BLUE. After many years of diligent selection there is real satisfaction in being able to offer a very fine dwarf Ageratum, 2 to 3 inches high. Midget Blue has delicate, fine foliage, which is practically smothered with small true Ageratum Blue flowers. It is the first dwarf Ageratum that we have found that is uniformly dwarf and true to color from seed. Awarded a Silver Medal in the All-America selections. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1401—BLUE PERFECTION. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Alyssum—Sweet

A hardy annual used for borders and edging, comes early in the spring, covering itself with clusters of flowers.

1742—LILAC QUEEN. A. A beautiful deep lavender lilac of dwarf, compact growth. Height 6 inches. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1402—MARITIMUM. A. Usually grows about 8 inches high and spreads. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

1403—LITTLE GEM (Carpet of Snow). A. A beautiful white sort for borders. Plants grow about 6 inches tall, produce an abundance of flowers. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

1741—SAXATILE COMPACTUM. P. (Gold Dust or Basket of Gold.) A beautiful showy plant, with bright yellow blooms, and it flowers so freely that little of the foliage is visible when in full bloom. An excellent plant for borders or rock gardens. Hardy perennial, 12 inches. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

Amaranthus

A. These plants give brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders, groups and foliage effects.

1404—TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat). Leaves variegated, red, yellow and green. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1406—MOLTEN FIRE. One of the members of the Amaranthus family, growing to a height of about three feet. The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. This gives the top leaves a Poinsettia-like appearance. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1405—MIXED. Many varieties and colors. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c; oz., 60c, postpaid.



1401—AGERATUM

Aquilegia—Columbine

HP. This is one of the easiest to grow from seeds. Much prized for cutting, the flowers and foliage both being very beautiful and decorative.

1640—LONG SPURRED MIXED. While all Aquilegia are beautiful, we believe this to be the finest. Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c, postpaid.

1813—BLUE SHADES. Blue shades that will please the eye. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1814—ORANGE AND SCARLET SHADES. A wide array of light to orange scarlet shades. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

1708—MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN. Long-spurred Hybrids. Extra large blooms with very long spurs. A harmonious combination of shades fitted to any garden plan. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Arctotis

(Blue Eyed African Daisy)

A. Starts blooming in early summer, and continues until hard frost. As a cut flower it is especially desirable, the blooms lasting a week or ten days in water. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Has single, daisy-like flower, pearly white with a gold band surrounding a delicate mauve center.

1641—ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. White with steel blue center. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c, postpaid.

SUGGESTION—Produce Prize Winning Blooms

—TREAT FLOWER SEEDS WITH SEMESAN—

Soil—A sandy loam is most preferable for flowers, but almost any type soil can be rendered suitable. If too heavy, add sand. Peat Moss will improve both light and heavy soils.

Sowing—After soil has been prepared, sow seed carefully either in rows or broadcast as you have decided, then COVER LIGHTLY. As a general rule most seeds are covered to a depth not exceeding four times the thickness of the seed. DO NOT COVER SEED TOO DEEP as they may not be able to come up. After covering PRESS SOIL FIRMLY with plank or flat side of hoe. Very small seeds should be sown on the surface of soil and merely PRESSED IN. Do not plant them in loose soil or in soil worked same day as you desire to sow.

Cultivating—As soon as growth commences, cultivate between rows and near plants to conserve moisture and permit the entrance of air, but above all keep down weeds—which can truly be called the robbers of the soil. Cultivate deeply at first and then gradually more shallow as plants get larger so their roots may not be injured.

Watering—The best and safest time to water is early in the morning or in the evening. The roots of plants may be irrigated at any time of the day. Remember that one thorough soaking will do more good than many scanty sprinklings.

Starting Plants Indoors—Half hardy or tender varieties or even hardy flowers requiring a long season to bloom should be started in boxes for earliest blooms. Procure best soil available especially rich in humus and plant as previously explained. Place boxes near window where sunlight may reach them but do not let inside room temperature get so high as to make plants grow rank and spindly. Keep soil moist but not wet. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes or in open ground, if warm enough. Before setting plants in garden "harden off" by placing boxes outside on mild days until they are able to stand the weather without injury.

Please Note

The following symbols are used for your guidance in the Flower Seed section of our catalog:

A. Annual	HA. Hardy Annual
B. Biennial	HP. Hardy Perennial
P. Perennial	TP. Tender Perennial

TRY PLANTING TEXAS WILD FLOWERS

Antirrhinum—Snapdragon

HA. Snapdragons are very hardy and easy to grow, and produce an abundance of flowers from the time they begin blooming in the spring until frost. They are among our most popular flowers, and are especially desirable for cutting. Plant either in the spring or fall.

GIANT (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

For stateliness and magnificence of flower spikes these are the very best Snapdragons to plant. Grow about 30 inches tall, the upper third of the stalk being studded with gorgeous blooms of huge size and exquisite form.

1820—**DAINTINESS.** Rose pink, white tube.

1821—**HARMONY.** Terra cotta and yellow, shaded rose.

1822—**ORANGE SHADES.** Deep to light orange.

1823—**PINKIE.** Clear pink.

1824—**DEFIANCE.** Scarlet.

1825—**SHASTA.** Pure white.

1827—**YELLOW JACKET.** Deep yellow.

Price of each of the above: Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c, postpaid.

Asters

A. For early flowering, seed should be planted in hotbeds in December and January, then transplanted as soon as the danger of frost is over.

1412—**QUEEN OF THE MARKET.** This is a good type for bedding, and also makes fine cut flowers. Plant grows about 15 inches high, and produces beautiful double flowers in many colors, carried on long, slender, graceful stems. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.25, postpaid.

1413—**GIANT BRANCHING DOUBLE MIXED.** Grows 2 to 2½ feet tall, producing a profusion of large double blooms on long stems. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Balsam

(Lady Slipper)

HA. Grows 18 inches to 2 feet tall, producing an abundance of brilliantly colored flowers. This plant also known as old-fashioned Touch-Me-Not.

1415—**DOUBLE CAMELLIA MIXED.** Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

1411—**BUSH BALSAM.** See page 24.

Texas Wild Flowers

BLUE BONNET
(Lupinus Texensis)

The Texas State Flower. Grows wild all over the prairies of Central and South Texas. They bloom in Texas in March, April and May. After maturing seed, the plant dies and the seed falls to the ground and comes up again the next spring.

1414—**TEXAS BLUE BONNET.** Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

TEXAS BLUE BELL
(Eustoma Russellianum)

1564—A native plant possessing unusual charm and beauty. It is an annual; blooms profusely from late June to early September; the flowers are bell-shaped and of a beautiful purplish blue color with golden yellow centers and stamens; ideal for cutting. Blue Bells require moist ground to thrive. Sow in September, October and November. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

TEXAS PLUME
(Gilia Coronopifolia)

1565—This native flowering plant cannot escape your notice and admiration. It grows erect, attaining a height from 3 to 6 feet. Attached closely to the stem are innumerable red tubular flowers and feathery foliage resembling the cypress vine. This plant really deserves a spot in your garden. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

TEXAS GAILLARDIA
(Gaillardia Pulchella)

1563—Also known as Indian Blanket or Firewheel. Edges of red ray flowers usually tipped with yellow. Most everyone is familiar with its beauty produced in masses in the spring. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Most Texas Wildflower seeds are ready in July and should be planted in the late summer or early fall for best results.

Cannas

TP. Plants make large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of many different brilliant colors. By regular watering they will grow to a giant size.

1419—**MIXED.** Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

CANNA ROOTS. See page 37.

1828—**GIANT RUST-PROOF MIXED.** A well balanced mixture of all the above and many other desirable colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; ½ oz., 85c, postpaid.

SEMI-DWARF (RUST-PROOF) SNAPDRAGONS

Neat, dwarf plants, about 18 inches tall, with long dense spikes of beautiful blooms. Excellent for beds and borders.

1819—**SEMI-DWARF MIXED.** All the best colors, carefully blended to make a lovely display. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Browallia

1833—**BROWALLIA.** See page 24.

Calendula

(Pot Marigold)

A. Grows in any garden soil, making very effective beds or borders. One foot high. Blooms freely in spring.

1645—**ORANGE SHAGGY.** A Gold Medal Winner in 1935 All-America Selections. The petals are long and deeply fringed in a rather irregular fashion, giving it a Chrysanthemum appearance. A deep orange shading to lighter orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1418—**ORANGE KING.** A very large and double, bright orange-red, dark eye; an extra fine strain. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1642—**CAMPFIRE (Sensation).** The flowers are extremely large, very dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1643—**LEMON QUEEN.** Identical with Orange King but a rich lemon-yellow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1644—**APRICOT QUEEN.** A dandy new shaded apricot that will please. Pkt., 15c; 1 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

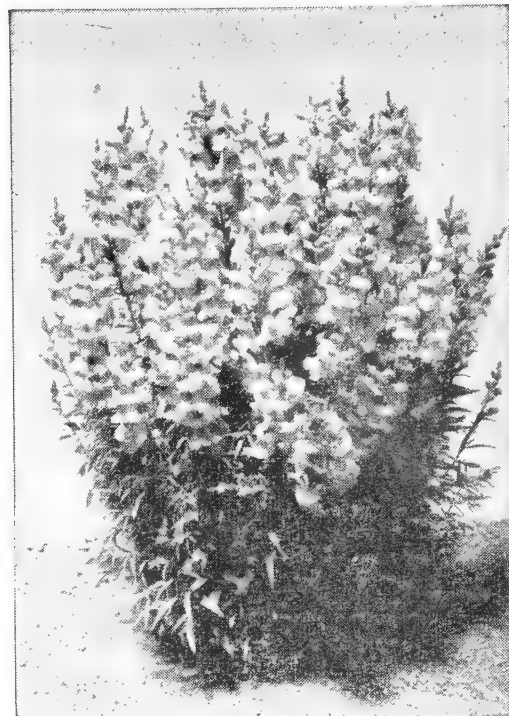
1417—**DOUBLE MIXED.** Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1767—**ORANGE FANTASY.** See page 24.

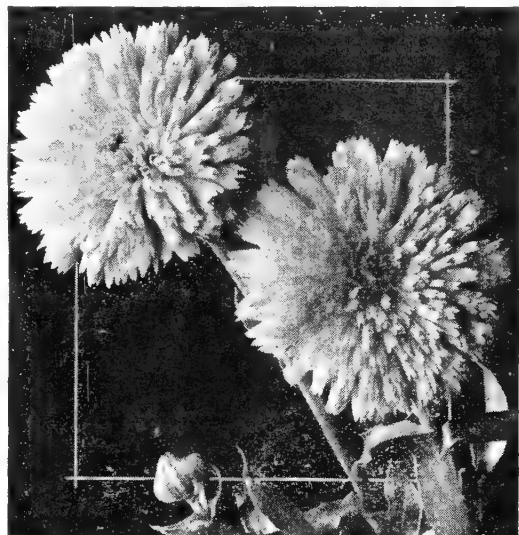
Calliopsis

A. Showy and free-flowering. Produces beautiful flowers of bright yellow and rich brown. A splendid summer bloomer, doing well in sunny places.

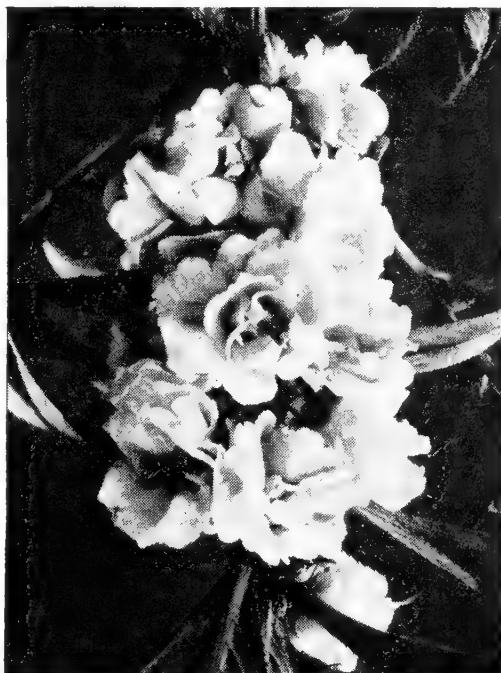
1416—**TALL ANNUAL MIXED.** Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1828—SNAPDRAGON



1645—ORANGE SHAGGY

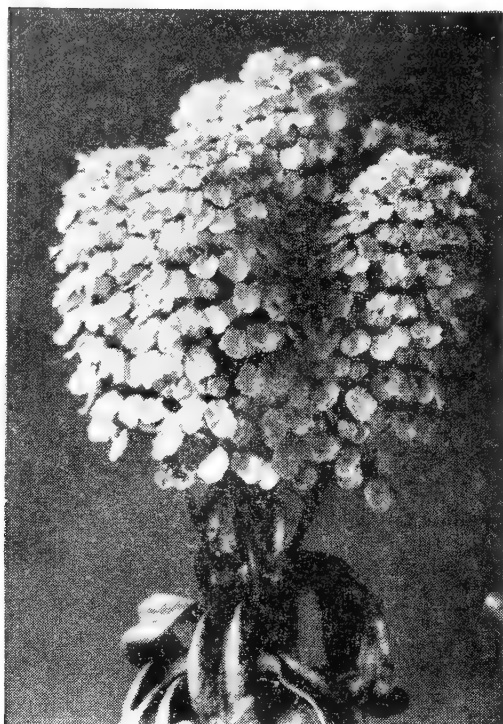


1415—BALSAM

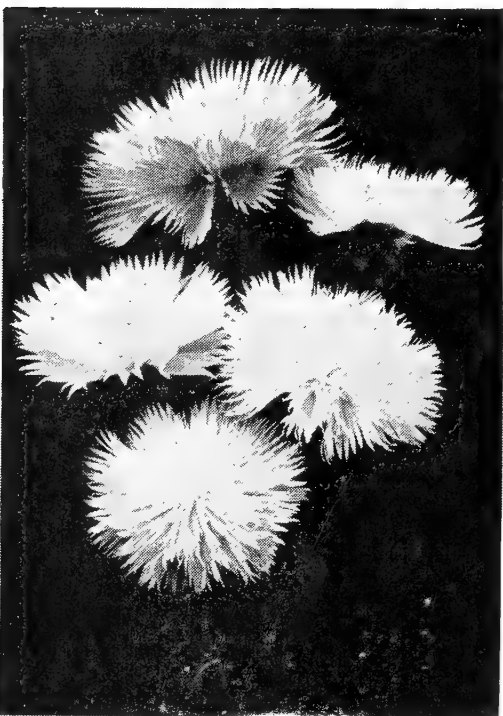


1416—CALLIOPSIS

PLANT FREE-FLOWERING CENTAUREA



1420—CANDYTUFT



1434—CENTAUREA



1425—DWARF COCKSCOMB



1435—COREOPSIS

Candytuft

A. Prolific bloomers, bearing in profusion clusters of flowers in a wide range of colors. Indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds or borders. Thin to 4 inches in row.

1420—GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED. This is an extra select strain of Candytuft, with enormous trusses of white blooms, especially desirable for cutting. Grows about 18 inches high. Packet, 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1421—CRIMSON.

1422—PINK.

1423—LAVENDER.

1424—MIXED.

Price of each pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1525—MINIATURE GEM—Hyacinth Flowered. A. A new miniature Candytuft of much wanted Hyacinth flowered type growing only 2½ inches high. As its giant brother, it is white and excellent for low borders. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Castor Bean—Ricinus

A. Tall, large plants with large palm-like leaves of a bright green and variegated color. Makes a splendid background but generally grown in groups like Cannas.

1584—GIANT ZANZIBARIENSIS. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c, postpaid.

Canterbury Bells

(Campanula)

This is one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers, and is very easy to grow, preferring a rich, moist soil.

1586—ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS. A. This flower will bloom in six months from time planted. It is covered with blooms in a wide array of colors which make it an excellent bedding plant. Height about 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1585—SINGLE MIXED. B. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Carnations

A. Carnations are a great favorite with most people who take pride in their old-fashioned gardens. They have the most beautiful colors and are easily raised the first year from seed.

1430—CHABAUD'S GIANT DOUBLE MIXED. These carnations bloom within five months from time seed is planted, and continue in bloom throughout the summer. The robust plants form ten to twenty stalks, bearing huge, clove-scented flowers of very fine form. Pkt., 15c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

1429—MARGUERITE DOUBLE MIXED. These give an abundance of early blooms, and the flowers are very fragrant. Desirable for bedding and cutting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Cleome

(Spiderflower)

1436—CLEOME, Giant Pink Queen. This delightful plant was a Silver Medal Winner in the 1942 All-America selections. Grows about 3 feet tall, bearing huge trusses of bright salmon pink top the long stems of this distinctly novel plant. As a cut flower it is delightful. Well adapted to all sections. Supply of seed limited. Try. it. Packet, 25c; 5 packets, \$1.00, postpaid.

Coleus

A. Handsome foliage plant, fine for bedding and stands the sun well; also fine house plants. 1685—EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. Unable to supply this year.

Celosia—Cockscomb

A. An old picturesque class of plants. They form the gayest possible decoration in beds and borders, growing best in light soils.

1425—DWARF COCKSCOMB, RED. Resembles a large cock's comb of deep purplish red. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1426—TALL COCKSCOMB. Crimson. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1427—PLUMOSA (Feathered Cockscomb). Plants 2 or more feet high, covered with brilliantly colored plumes. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1428—CHILDSI (Chinese Woolflower). Plants about 2½ feet high, branch freely and produce large, globular, purplish crimson flowers, which resemble a ball of brilliant colored wool. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Coreopsis

HP. No flower is longer in bloom during the whole season than Coreopsis. It is most excellent for cut flowers, lasting well. Bright yellow flowers, attractive and showy. Hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. Two feet.

1435—LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A wonderful plant that seems to be especially adapted to Southern climate. This is the old reliable sort that we have known for years. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1738—DOUBLE SUNBURST GRANDIFLORA. Sunburst is a pleasant change from the well known single form and will add to the beauty of your early summer garden. The double flowers are deep golden yellow and measure 2 to 3 inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.

Centaurea

A. They are favorites in all sections of the country. A very hardy annual, will grow and do well everywhere; great for cut flowers.

1780—CYANUS JUBILEE GEM. The beautiful blue Cornflower with bright green foliage, distinct from all other Cornflowers, contrasting very well with the dark but vivid double flowers. Plant 12 inches high. Very easy to grow. It is "everyone's" flower and has many uses. Excellent for border, bedding and above all for cut flowers, also makes a beautiful pot plant. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1431—CYANUS DOUBLE MIXED (Cornflower). Also known as "Bachelor Button" and "Ragged Sailor." This is a splendid mixture of all existing shades and colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1432—CYANUS DOUBLE BLUE (Cornflower or Blue Bottle). Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1528—CYANUS DOUBLE ROSE. A beautiful rose-colored bloom on a plant that does well in the South. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1434—IMPERIALIS (Sweet Sultan). One of the most satisfactory flowers for cutting. Very easy to grow; bear on long, stiff stems, beautiful flowers of pink, lavender, white and other colors that live for over a week when cut and placed in water. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1782—CYANUS DOUBLE BLUE BOY. See page 24.

1433—CYANUS DOUBLE RED BOY. See page 24.

Chrysanthemum

Hardy summer-flowering annuals. Grow about 2 feet high.

1437—DOUBLE MIXED (Yellow and White). Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1438—SINGLE MIXED OR PAINTED DAISY. This should be planted more extensively in Southern gardens. It is a very free bloomer, easy to grow and stands heat well. We offer a splendid mixture, including many fine colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

FLOWERS FOR PEACE AND CONTENTMENT

Clarkia

A. A very pretty old flower that has been greatly improved in recent years. Leafy racemes of double blooms which all open in water when cut. Does well either in sun or shade.

1736—DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Cosmos

A. Hardy and fast growing. Plants 3 to 5 feet high, with feathery green foliage, producing in a variety of colors, single and double flowers on long, graceful stems. This is one of the best flowers to grow for cutting.

1439—GIANT SINGLE MIXED. Grows very tall, with flowers as large as 4 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1441—EXTRA EARLY SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1442—EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED MIXED. The flowers are large and have a double center, which stands out from the outside row of single petals. The flowers after cutting last a long time in water. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1763—ORANGE FLARE. A beautiful new early flowering single bloomer of the same shade as Klondyke. Will bloom within 90 days of planting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1440—SEMI-DOUBLE ORANGE RUFFLES. See page 24.

Cuphea

1766—FIREFLY. See page 24.

Cynoglossum

(Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

A. This is a new Forget-Me-Not, introduced from China, and seems to be perfectly adapted to our climate.

1649—AMABILE BLUE. Forget-Me-Not blue flowers, with a much stronger plant, growing about 18 inches high, and blooming throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1779—DWARF FIRMAMENT. See page 24.

Dahlias

TP. Most flower lovers plant Dahlia Roots as they do not know that beautiful blooms can be successfully produced the same season from seed. There is real fascination in growing Dahlias from seed, as new varieties are originated in this manner. The roots can be dug and stored for planting the following season. Try this method and enjoy a pleasant surprise.

1456—UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING MIXED. A curled or semi-quilled Dahlia. Blooms are miniature double and semi-double in bright shades of red, rose, yellow, white and lavender. The plant is 18 to 24 inches high and should not require stakes. Blooms the first year from seed and produces blooms that are superior, especially in color. Dahlias from seed are the latest garden rage. Save the roots of the colors you like best. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts., 45c, postpaid.

1448—DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1449—SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Daisies

1450—SHASTA DAISY. P. Well known perennial, about 2 feet high, beautiful flowers with pure white petals, with golden center. Fine for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1477—DOUBLE SHASTA. HP. A reselected strain of Double Shasta that has proven a pleasant surprise to flower lovers everywhere. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1452—SWAN RIVER DAISY. A. (Brachycome). Charming little plants that delight in a sunny situation, fine for edgings; color, light blue. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1453—AFRICAN DAISY. A. (Dimorphotheca). Beautiful new Daisy of easy culture, 12 inches high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY. See Arctotis.

Delphinium

This is a Perennial Larkspur, and one planting lasts for several years. Flowers are various shades of blue, and the plant grows about five feet tall. Should be planted indoors and transplanted to permanent beds in the early spring.

1682—MIXED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Didiscus

(Blue Lace Flowers)

1454—COERULEUS. A. This pretty and interesting annual blooms most profusely from July till November; their exquisite pale lavender blossoms are excellent for cutting; plants grow about 18 inches high, and have as many as 50 flowers open at one time. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)

A. This is the State flower of California.

1770—RAMONA HYBRIDS MIXED. This Poppy is a compact and erect strain of Eschscholtzia with flowers beautifully frilled and incurved, giving it the appearance of a semi-double. A very distinct and attractive type and one of the easiest annuals to grow. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1458—ROSY QUEEN. A charming rosy-pink of the spreading type. We suggest a trial of this beautiful shade. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1455—AURANTIACA. Best orange. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1457—SINGLE MIXED. The above colors and many others in mixture. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1770—RAMONA HYBRIDS MIXED. See page 24.

Euphorbia

(Snow on the Mountain)

A. Plants with very colorful foliage grown in the garden or border to contrast pleasingly with those that have all green leaves.

1566—VARIEGATA. At first the leaves are bright green, but as they mature they become more and more tinged and margined with silvery white. This plant likes the sun, and it also grows well in poor and dry soil. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Everlasting Flowers

(Old-Fashioned Straw Flower)

A. They are exceedingly beautiful, of many rich colors, make a fine display in beds and borders. If wanted to use dry in baskets or vases throughout the winter, cut the stems as long as possible when the blossoms are about one-third open, then tie in bunches and hang with heads downward in some dry place until cured.

1462—GLOBE AMARANTH. Red. The most wanted color of this popular flower. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1446—GLOBE AMARANTH (Gomphrena Globosa). Old-fashioned Bachelor Buttons. A beautiful everlasting, valued for its handsome, small, globular flower heads. Half-hardy annual; 12 to 18 inches high. Double mixed, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

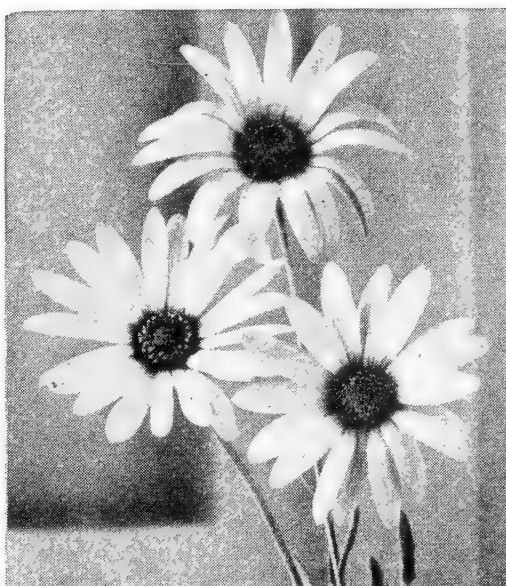
1444—HELICHRYSUM MIXED. An array of color that will please. These are classed by many as the best and most satisfactory of the Everlasting flowers and make beautiful dry bouquets. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1439—COSMOS



1444—HELICHRYSUM, MIXED

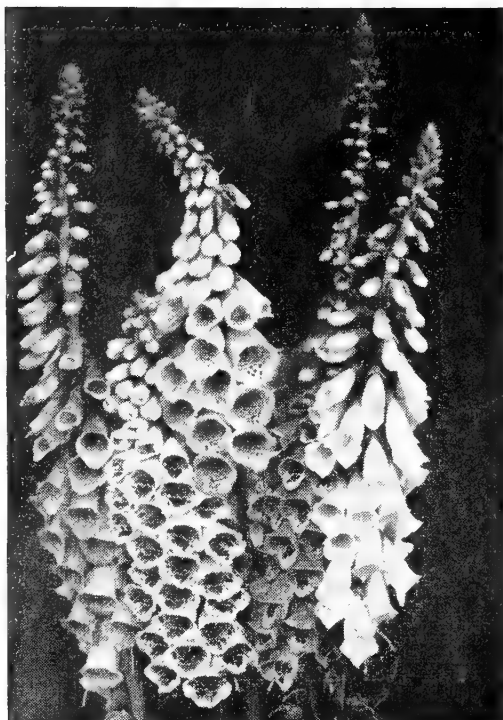


1453—AFRICAN DAISY



1770—ESCHSCHOLTZIA

BLOOMS REMIND US . . . NATURE IS SUPREME



1459—FOXGLOVE

Four O'Clock

A. A beautiful, old-fashioned flower, producing an abundance of highly colored flowers.
1460—MIXED. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

Foxglove

(Digitalis)

B. Grows about 4 feet high. Plants do well in shady locations. Usually blooming in the second year.

1459—MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Gaillardia

(Blanket Flower)

P. Is well adapted to our climate, and very satisfactory to grow in mixed borders or for cutting. The daisy-like flowers are large and beautiful, with shades of red and yellow. Blooms throughout the entire season.

1463—GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

1768—DOUBLE LORENZIANA. See page 24.

Geranium

TP. This variety is very desirable for pot culture, flower boxes and bedding outdoors. Seed should be sown inside house in pots or boxes in rather light soil and should be kept moist. Seed is slow to germinate.

1461—MIXED. Unable to supply this year.



1463—SUPERBA, MIXED

Godetia

1588—CARMINEA. A beautiful double pink blotched with crimson center. Height 2 to 2½ feet. This is the double Azalea flowered type, which makes it a thing of beauty. Very different from single types. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

GOMPHRENA. See Everlasting Flowers.

Gypsophila

(Angel or Baby Breath)

Pretty free-flowering, elegant plants, succeeding in any garden soil.

1464—ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA. A. White. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c, postpaid.

1465—PANICULATA. HP. White. Very desirable for cutting. Will bloom the first year if seed is sown early. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Heliotrope

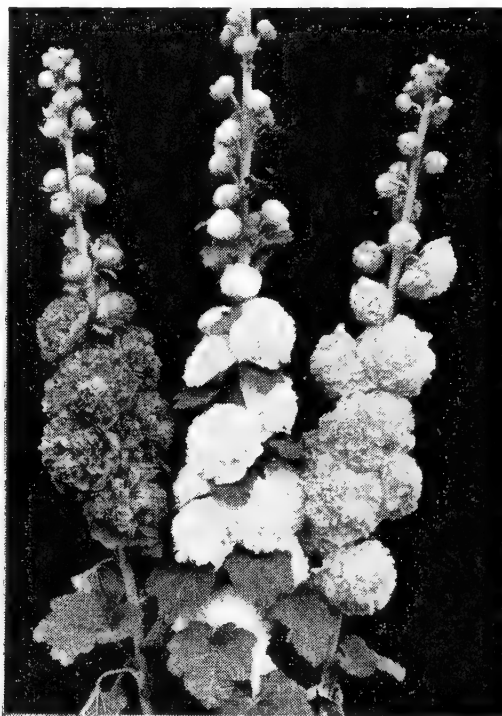
TP. Flowering during the entire season. Seed planted in early spring will make fine plants for summer blooming.

1466—MIXED. Unable to supply this year.

Hibiscus

P. The plants produce immense, showy flowers in great abundance from June until late fall. Height from 3 to 4 feet. Grown best in moist soil; should have plenty of water during growing season.

1467—MIXED. Large blooms in many different shades of red, pink and white. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1472—DOUBLE, MIXED

Hollyhocks

P. This splendid old-fashioned plant is almost unlimited in its production of brilliantly colored flowers ranging from deep yellow, red, to pure white. Plant in early spring and then thin; transplant if desired.

Double varieties are hardy perennials; set 4 to 5 feet apart.

1472—DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1473—SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1774—INDIAN SPRING. See page 24.

Hunnemannia

1834—SUNLITE. See page 25.

Kochia

(Mexican Fire or Burning Bush)

A. It forms a globe-shaped bush about 3 feet high. Foliage is fine like moss of a very bright green color. Turns red in the fall.

1475—CHILDSII. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Lantana

Popular, free-blooming and very rapid growing, with flower heads of various colors, which are continually changing; emits a powerful aromatic perfume. Plants are completely loaded with blossoms, succeeded by berries which, when ripe, turn deep blue.

1476—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Linum

(Scarlet Flax)

A. Grows to a height of 15 inches and is covered with scarlet-crimson flowers. A hardy annual and a bloomer of long duration.

1720—GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nicholson's Larkspur

A. Larkspurs win the admiration of all who grow them. With their finely cut foliage and tall, graceful spikes of double blossoms in a wealth of delightful colors, they provide beautiful, stately backgrounds for mixed borders. Also wonderful for massing in large beds. Furnish charming material for cutting.

(TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED)

1484—MIXED. A formula mixture that should please those desiring a wide array of color. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

GIANT IMPERIAL

(Delphinium Type Flowers)

This wonderful type is used by the better florists. Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit.

1789—LILAC SPIRE. Lilac in a true shade.

1786—BLUE SPIRE. Deep, attractive, violet blue.

1787—CARMINE KING. Deep carmine rose.

1788—EXQUISITE ROSE. A prize winning rose pink.

1784—WHITE KING. Glistening white, huge flowers.

Price of each of the above: Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1790—IMPERIAL MIXED. A well balanced mixture that will please. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

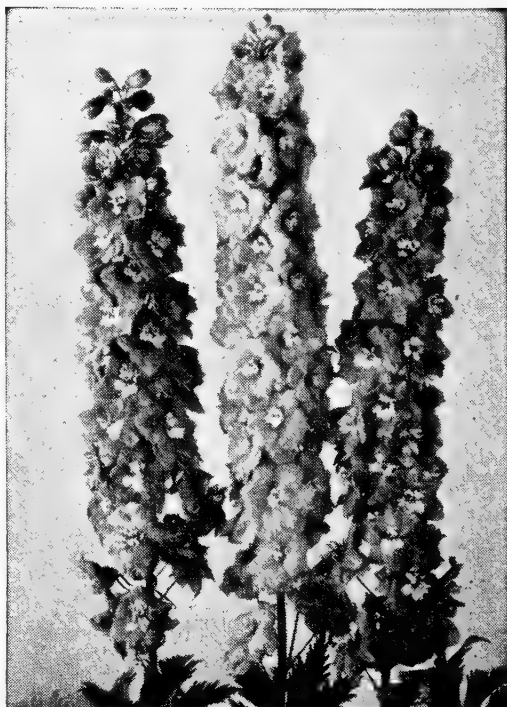
Linaria

(Miniature Snapdragons)

1599—LINARIA—MAROCCANA HYBRIDS. A. Exquisite for cut flowers, growing 12 to 15 inches high. This beautiful plant is more generally known as Miniature Snapdragon. Our mixture of colors range from bright to delicate shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Lupins

1589—RUSSELL'S LUPINS. See page 25.



1790—LARKSPUR, MIXED

MARIGOLDS STAND THE SUMMER HEAT

Nicholson's Marigolds

A. No flower-garden in the South is complete without Marigolds and no flower-family has been more improved in the last few years. Not only do these colorful blooms, that literally glisten in the sunshine, capture your attention and admiration but the neatly cut foliage on a symmetrical bush is equally attractive.

On this page you will find new and old, and both dwarf and tall varieties with colors ranging from yellow, orange to brown to fit in almost any situation you may desire. Marigolds are easy to grow, they prefer sun and rich soil—Sow seed in Spring. Plants will bloom profusely until late Fall.

1732—MARIGOLD YELLOW SUPREME CARNATION FLOWERED. Visualize, if you can, a large, fluffy, well-rounded bloom of delicate mild honey fragrance, with broad, loose, frilled petals of a rich, creamy lemon-yellow color, and you have a fair conception of the "Yellow Supreme" Marigold. Holds decided freshness fully a week to 10 days. Plants are remarkably healthy, vigorous and free branching with foliage which is practically free from that objectionable Marigold odor. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

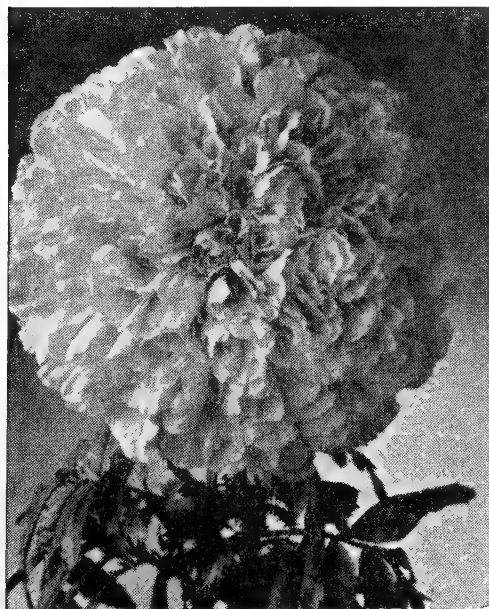
1769—HARMONY HYBRIDS, FRENCH DOUBLE. The neat, dwarf compact habit of this Marigold, combined with its extremely early and free flowering character, makes it outstanding. The flowers are large, all double, with a wide color range and do not have the customary Marigold odor. The compact plants are 12 to 14 inches in height and start blooming about 10 weeks after seed are sown. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1672—COLLARETTE CROWN OF GOLD. The foliage is free of the usual Marigold odor. The blooms are about 2½ inches in diameter, are a lovely golden orange shade, with a full crested center surrounded by a single row of broad guard petals. Plants 2½ to 3 feet high. Unable to supply this year.

1667—DIXIE SUNSHINE. A brilliant golden yellow, free-flowering type that justifies its name. The blooms measure about 2½ inches across and are produced on a rather tall pyramidal plant with lush green foliage, making a delightful background for this shade of yellow. Given Award of Merit 1936 All-America Selections. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1647—GUINEA GOLD. This is a distinct type of Marigold of graceful pyramidal habits. The color is a brilliant orange, flushed with gold. The flowers are semi-double. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, producing 30 to 40 blooms to the plant. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1671—GIGANTEA SUNSET GIANTS. **A.** This wonderful Marigold is truly a sensation. Showy fragrant blooms of enormous size. Blooms measure from 5 to 7½ inches across, truly worthy of the name Gigantea. Plants 3½ to 4 feet high. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1671—MARIGOLD GIGANTIA
SUNSET GIANTS

1726—ORANGE ALL DOUBLE. Truly an all-double. This is the type of Marigold that you see featured by the better florists. Large, perfect double quilled flowers of a rich deep golden orange color. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1727—LEMON ALL DOUBLE. A counterpart of Orange except in color, which is a soft lemon yellow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1489—TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1490—TALL FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1646—DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1800—MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA, POT O'GOLD. See page 25.

1801—MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA GYPSY JEWELS. See page 25.



1672—MARIGOLD

Matricaria

(Feverfew)

Start under glass, as seed requires about two weeks of constant moisture to sprout.

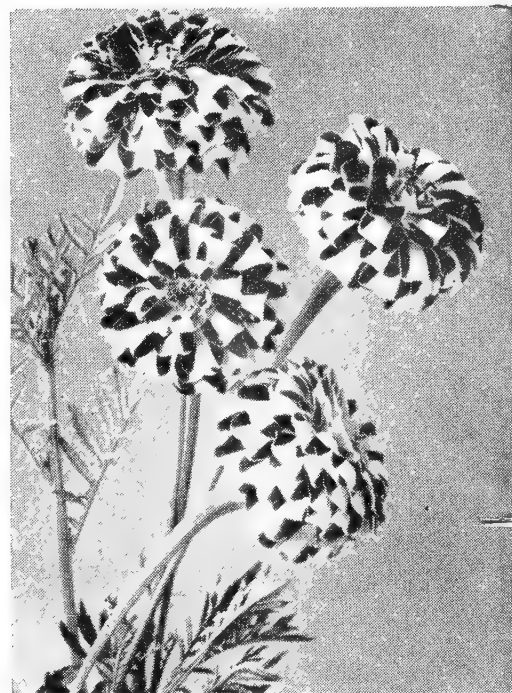
1728—MATRICARIA CAPENSIS ALBA PLENA (Double White Feverfew). **P.** Sometimes called button chrysanthemums and is a member of the mum family. Grows 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1729—MATRICARIA GOLDEN BALL. **P.** More compact in growth than the white Feverfew, growing to a height of only 8 or 10 inches. Covered with bright yellow densely double button-like blossoms. Unable to supply this spring.

Mignonette

A. An old-time favorite sweet-scented flower growing about 12 inches high. Thrives best in cool places and in rather light soil.

1486—SWEET SCENTED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1646—MARIGOLD DWARF FRENCH

Morning Glory

(Bush Variety)

1721—BUSH MORNING GLORY. **A.** The dwarf variety of Morning Glory. A hardy annual for beds and borders, also rock work. They bloom for a long period and do well in our hot climate. Height, one foot. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nicotiana

A. This beautiful plant is very easy to grow and is used for beds and borders, giving a gorgeous display of showy fragrant blooms throughout the late summer and fall.

1750—HYBRIDS MIXED. A great variety of lovely shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Through the Mail and Over the Counter

We Are Pleased to Serve You

Make It a point to see and verify what others are saying, that, "Nicholson's affords to the public, two of the most modern, versatile-equipped seed stores to be found in the South."



1667—DIXIE SUNSHINE

NASTURTIIUMS AND PETUNIAS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Nasturtiums

Popular annuals for beds, borders and cut flowers.

1531—MAHOGANY GLEAM. A sweet-scented mahogany colored double Nasturtium, producing fragrant flowers of very brilliant coloring well above the foliage. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1527—GOLDEN GLEAM (Double Yellow). The beautiful blossoms are on long stems, golden yellow in color, fragrant and are attractive when used as cut flowers. The blooms measure 2½ inches or more across. A blaze of color when in full bloom. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1743—DOUBLE SCARLET GLEAM. Blooms are a fiery orange scarlet, comparable to the brilliance of Scarlet Sage. The fragrance of the bloom is very pronounced and the foliage is lush green. Very easy to grow. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25, postpaid.

1744—SEMI-DOUBLE GLEAM HYBRIDS (Mixed). Gorgeously colored, large well formed flowers of dazzling beauty. Glorious double blooms of salmon, golden yellow, orange scarlet, cerise, cream yellow, orange, crimson and gold flush scarlet, which certainly show up beautifully in contrast to the fresh green foliage. Very easy to grow, thriving under ordinary conditions. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1538—SWEET SCENTED DOUBLE GEM MIXED (Dwarf). Semi-double and sweet scented and carried above the foliage on long stems suitable for cutting. You will like this new one. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1488—DWARF MIXED. These quick growing plants are fine for edging and bedding and furnish a great abundance of flowers. Pkts., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1487—TALL MIXED. This is a fine mixture of the best trailing varieties. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nierembergia Hippomanica

1524—DWARF CUP FLOWER. We believe this to be the most prolific bloomer of all. It starts flowering when the plants are only about two inches tall, and keeps on right up until the heavy frosts of late fall. It is at all times neat and tidy looking, the young flowers coming and covering the old flowers and seed pods as the plant grows. The lovely lavender blue shade, heightened by a touch of yellow in the center is most charming. Plants are dwarf and compact, not over six inches tall, with a spread of only 8 to 10 inches. Foliage is light grey green, not heavy, and there are literally hundreds of flowers in bloom at a time throughout the summer. Lovely in window boxes or flower pots. Plant in fall or early spring. Very hardy. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Pansies

P. The soil should be pressed firmly over the seed and kept moist. Can be planted through January with fair success.

1492—GIANT TRIMARDEAU MIXED. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1493—NICHOLSON'S MAMMOTH FLOWERING MIXED. Pkt., 35c; 3 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

PERIWINKLE. See Vinca.

Hardy Garden Pinks

(Dianthus)

A. An old variety that is very popular for beds and borders.

1507—DOUBLE CHINA MIXED. The flowers are rich in hue; very double deep fringed petals. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1508—SINGLE CHINA MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1811—DOUBLE GRASS PINKS (PLUMARIUS). It is the pretty little perennial pink that multiplies and spreads so freely in the early spring. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1812—LACINIATUS SPLENDENS. See page 25.

Nicholson's Petunias

Large Flowering Petunias

1495—GIANT FLUFFY RUFFLES. These produce very large, handsome flowers of enormous size, with ruffled edges and a very rich variety of colors. The large flowers are usually delicately veined inside their wide open throats. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hybrida or Bedding

Height 18 to 24 inches. The bushy plants are of great value for massing in beds, and their great number of small single flowers makes a gorgeous show.

1805—ALBA. Pure white. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1498—GENERAL DODDS. Velvety blood-red. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1711—HOWARD'S STAR. Purplish red with a bold white star at the center. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1712—VIOLEACEA. Deep violet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1716—ROSE KING. Rich rose with white center. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1714—FLAMING VELVET. Rich and brilliant deep velvety mahogany-red. Very free blooming. Gold Medal winner, All-America Selections, 1936. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1496—STRIPED AND BLOTCHED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Dwarf Bedding Petunias

These erect, low growing Petunias with their dainty single blossoms are fine either for massing in beds or for edging. Are in almost constant bloom. Height 6 to 12 inches.

1598—SILVER BLUE. A beautiful light blue shade. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1494—ROSY MORN. Pink with white throat. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1499—ROSE OF HEAVEN. Bright rose pink. Pkts., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1751—ROSE GEM. This Petunia is very dwarf, only 6 inches high, and each plant is literally covered with the deep pink blooms. A single plant will carry as many as 25 to 30 blooms at one time. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Balcony Petunias

These differ from the bushy varieties by producing longer, more spreading plants. Extensively used for planting in window and porch boxes, hanging baskets, etc.

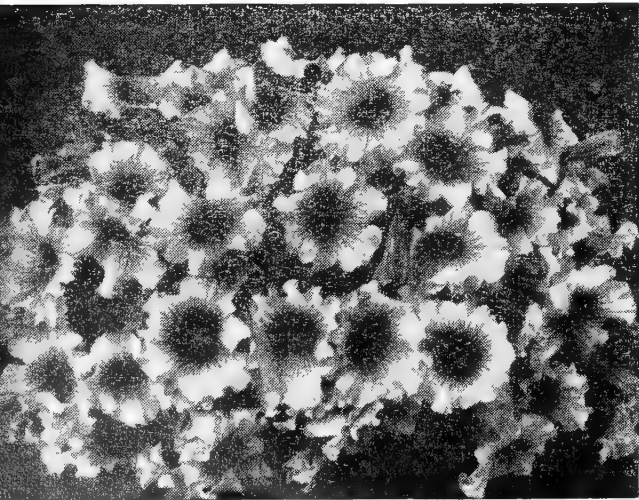
1715—CORNFLOWER BLUE. Rich blue. One of the most popular Petunias of the balcony type. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

1674—BALCONY MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

For Better Petunia Blooms

Petunias are very easy to grow but for earliest blooms and best results, especially for the large flowering and double sorts, sow Petunias in a seed-box or flat in January and February. Fill seed-box with a mixture of 50% good rich garden soil and 50% sand. Pour boiling water through soil-mixture to sterilize, then when dry smooth surface finely and merely PRESS seeds (treated first with SEMESAN) into the soil and in rows. Place burlap bag or heavy cloth over top of box and slowly water through this daily. Keep covered until seeds sprout then remove bag and place box where seedlings may receive sunlight. After Petunias have developed four leaves they may be transplanted. In order to "harden off" plants before transplanting outdoors, expose to outside temperature on several mild days before doing so.

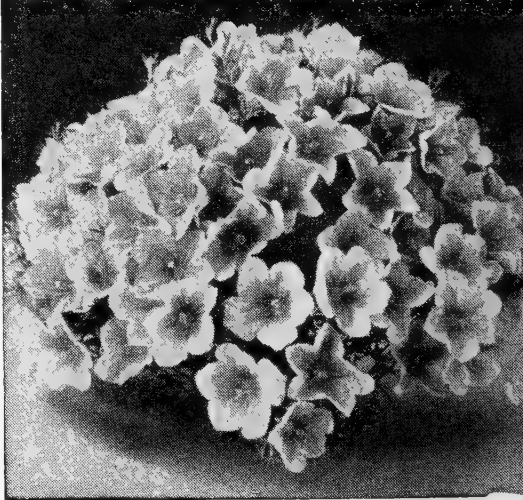
Petunia seeds may be sown in open ground, outdoors, after danger of frost has passed, covering lightly with fine soil. To facilitate sowing mix seed with sand or fine earth. Petunias do best in a rich light soil with plenty of sunshine.



1495—PETUNIA



1494—PETUNIA, ROSY MORN



1524—DWARF CUP FLOWER

HOME MADE CUT FLOWERS BRING SATISFACTION

Phlox

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas and is known as "Texan Pride." It is when grown in masses that they show to best advantage.

DRUMMONDI (Grandiflora). Unequalled for the magnificent display of brilliant colors when used in beds. Will thrive in most any soil. This flower is a native of Texas. Grows from 6 inches to 1 foot high.

1689—SCARLET 1691—PRIMROSE YELLOW
1504—PINK

1506—MIXED PHLOX. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1502—GIGANTEA, Salmon Glory. See page 25.

1503—GIGANTEA MIXED. See page 25.

Shirley Poppies

A. Both single and double varieties are very desirable for bedding and borders. The lovely large blooms have a beautiful silk-like crinkled texture, and many fine colors are included. Very easy to grow, and may be planted either in the spring or fall.

1509—TULIP FLOWERED. The single flowers are bright scarlet and tulip-shaped. Unable to supply this year.

1516—AMERICAN LEGION. Scintillating single flowers of brilliant orange scarlet. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1511—SINGLE SHIRLEY MIXED. The blossoms are bright and showy and include an almost endless variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1510—DOUBLE SWEET BRIAR. A beautiful begonia-flowered variety. The blooms are a delightful shade of deep rose pink, with satiny petals—crinkled and crumpled. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1512—DOUBLE DAZZLER. The color is a rich orange-scarlet that glistens like live fire. Very effective for mass plantings. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1514—DOUBLE SALMON. One of the loveliest of all double Poppies. A beautiful shade of salmon-pink; very attractive, and admired by everyone. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1515—DOUBLE MIXED. Showy double blooms in many splendid shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Perennial Poppy

1513—ORIENTAL. One of the most popular of the perennial Poppies. Fine large blooms of deep crimson with black blotch in center. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

CALIFORNIA POPPIES. See Eschscholtzia.

Portulaca—Rose Moss

A. A very attractive, low-growing annual having a spreading habit; used in borders, beds and rockeries.

1500—SINGLE MIXED COLORS. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1501—DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Pyrethrum

1520—ROSEUM. See page 25.

Queen Anne Lace

1611—QUEEN ANNE LACE FLOWER (White).

A. A slender erect plant, with feathery fern-like foliage and small flowers clustered at the ends of the stalks. Very showy in mixed bouquets. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Salpiglossis

"Painted Tongue"

A. Very attractive. The blossoms are shaped somewhat like a Petunia, and each flower being veined with a glint of gold.

1710—MIXED SALPIGLOSSIS. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Salvia—Flowering Sage

A. This is considered the showiest bedding plant. With its brilliant color keeps the garden bright until fall.

1523—FARINACEA. A decidedly different hardy variety in a beautiful shade of deep blue, growing 3 feet high. It invites attention as it is so different in its unusual color. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1517—SPLENDENS. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Scabiosa Caucasica

This is the perennial Scabiosa, and is one of our most handsome border plants. Succeeds in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location.

1699—NEW GIANT HYBRIDS (Isaac House Strain). This is a very beautiful new strain, in which the flowers are extra large and of beautiful form, ranging in color from light azure-blue and lavender to deep blue and silvery white. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

FLOWERS ARE MORALE PRESERVERS

Now is not the time to stop planting flowers—our government urges us to continue beautifying our homes, schools, parks, roadsides, etc. But every family having the ground to do so should plant a Vegetable garden this spring. Try to grow as much of your food requirements as possible. You will not only save money but will be doing a real patriotic deed.

Scabiosa

"Mourning Bride"

A. A magnificent hardy flower of easy cultivation, blooming freely throughout the summer and fall. Stands our hot, dry summers better than almost any other flower. The flowers are large and very showy, growing on stalks 1½ to 2 feet high. They are very decorative for beds, and invaluable for cutting.

1692—BLACK PRINCE.

1693—CHERRY RED.

1696—SNOWBALL.

Price, each of the above, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1519—TALL DOUBLE MIXED SCABIOSA. A pleasing mixture of beautiful assorted colors of this well-known flower. (Also known as pin-cushion flower.) Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1777—IMPERIAL GIANTS BLUE MOON. See page 25.

1778—SALMON BEAUTY. See page 25.

Stocks—Gilliflower

MAMMOTH DOUBLE EARLY NICE. A. Branching nicely, the plant has attractive glossy leaves, and the exceedingly fragrant flowers are borne on long stiff stems. Does best planted in summer.

1700—BRIGHT VIOLET.

1701—CANARY YELLOW.

1702—CRIMSON KING.

1703—MONT BLANC. White.

1704—SALMON KING.

1705—LAVENDER.

1706—AMERICAN BEAUTY. Pink.

Price, any of the above, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1518—MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Sunflower

(Helianthus)

A. Easily grown and are valuable as a screen to hide unsightly places.

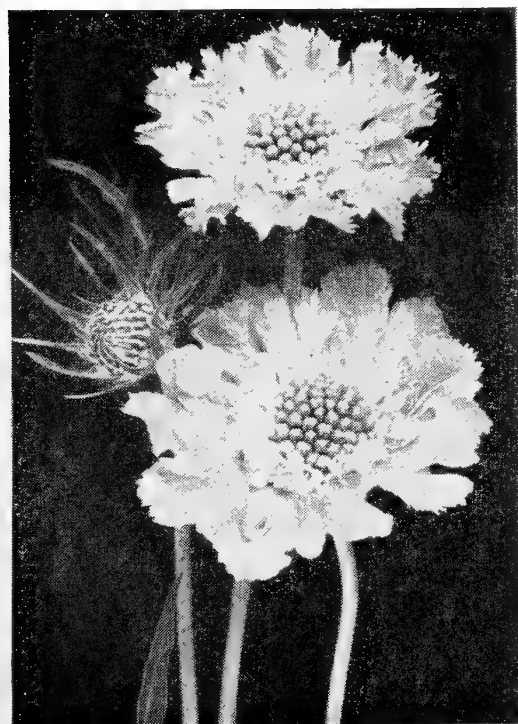
1543—SUN GOLD. A wonderful free flowering plant, producing brilliant golden-yellow blooms of large size, on plants 4 to 5 feet high. Blooms are 100% double. This is one of the easiest plants to grow. An excellent item for the amateur flower grower. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1544—MAROON PRINCE. Dwarf. Beautiful single blooms in the best shade of Red, growing to a height of 4 feet and is very attractive. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1546—DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Beautiful summer bloomers. Plants grow 6 to 8 feet tall, very attractive. Flowers large with fringed petals, often 8 to 10 inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Flower Seed Diseases

Can be controlled by using SEMESAN—See page 64.



1699—SCABIOSA

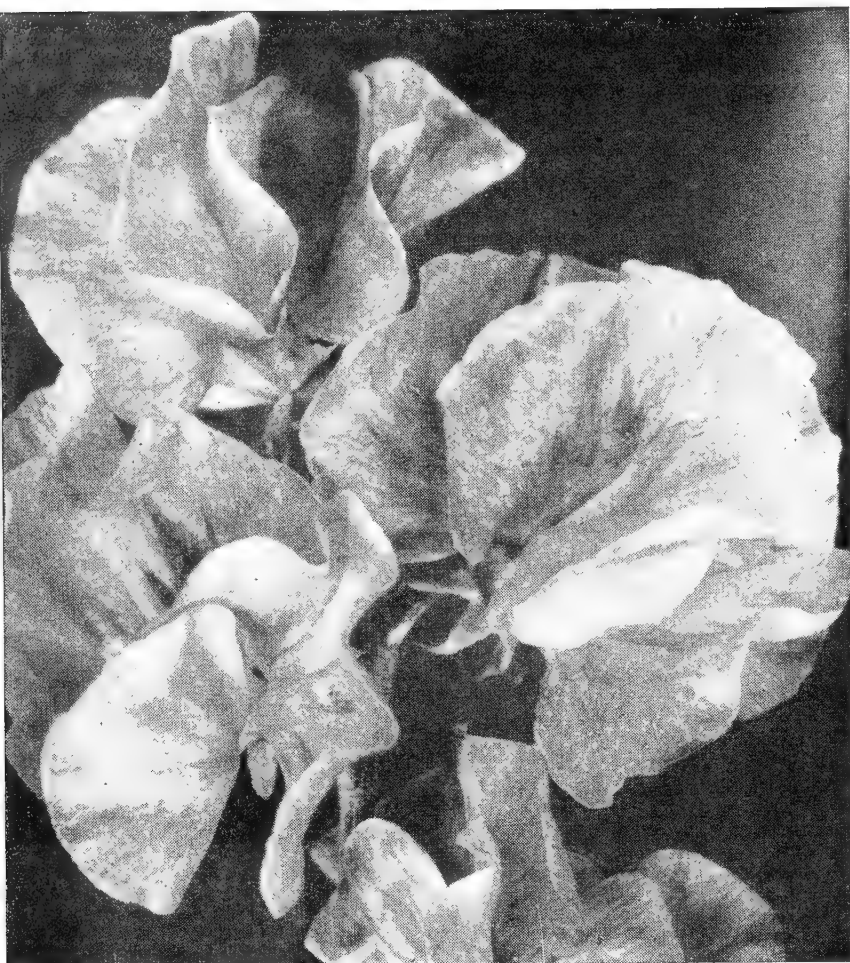


1518—STOCKS, MIXED



1710—SALPICLOSSIS

SWEET PEAS PRODUCE BUNCHES OF DAINTINESS



SPENCER SWEET PEAS

TEXAS WILD FLOWERS—SEE PAGE 27

Tithonia Speciosa

1776—FIREBALL. A dazzling ball of fire, the last word in brilliance of color. The plant is tall growing, reaching a height of 8 to 9 feet, the bloom a vibrant shade of scarlet orange petals in contrast to the clear yellow center. The foliage, a grayish woolly green with a fairly heavy growth; neat in appearance. Excellent for cut flowers, the blooms will keep for five or six days when cut. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

Verbena

A. Very desirable for massing in beds and flower boxes.

1551—SCARLET. 1553—BLUE.
1552—WHITE. 1554—PINK.

Price of each above: Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1556—MIXED VARIETIES. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1561—BEAUTY OF OXFORD. See page 25.

1614—GIGANTEA MIXED. See page 25.

Vinca—Periwinkle

A. They stand the hot, dry weather better than almost any other flower.

1559—WHITE. Unable to supply this year.

1560—ROSEA. Unable to supply this year.

1561—WHITE WITH PINK EYE. Unable to supply this year.

1562—MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Viola

(Tufted Pansies)

P. Beautiful small flowers that are very similar to Pansies. The blooms are not as large as those of the regular Pansies, yet they bloom more freely. Violas do well in partially shaded situations.

1731—VIOLA CORNUTA. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1797—VIOLA ODORATA. (Sweet Violet.) The sweet scented old reliable Violet in the blue or violet shade. Unable to supply this year.

Wallflower

A. This is one of the favorite garden flowers of England. Plants grow about 18 inches high.

1670—MIXED COLORS (SINGLE). Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

HOME

The flower garden with proper attention may be made to display its fullest glory throughout the growing season. It gives your home the "atmosphere"—that intangible something that gives beauty, dignity and pleasantness to the place—that causes one to love it and make it "HOME."

Nicholson's Giant Flowering Type Sweet Peas

FOR COLORFUL BLOOMS—LONG STEMS

Culture: Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week. Gather Sweet Pea blooms frequently; the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom. An ounce will plant 25 feet of row.

(Inoculate Sweet Peas with Garden Nitragin Before Planting)

Large Flowering Sweet Peas

These grow taller than the Extra Early Flowering varieties, and bloom later.

1616—GLEN EAGLES. Large silver blue.

1617—FORTUNE. Rich dark blue.

1620—WHAT JOY. Cream.

1621—MARY PICKFORD. Cream pink suffused salmon.

1622—CAPTAIN BLOOD. Blood scarlet veneered copper.

1623—AUSTIN FREDERICK. Giant lavender.

1624—WARRIOR. Maroon.

1625—PIRATE GOLD. Golden orange.

1626—PINKIE. Large rose pink.

1627—ROYAL PURPLE. As named.

1629—SMILES. Salmon shrimp pink.

1630—THE CARDINAL. Poppy scarlet.

1631—AVALANCHE. Glistening white.

Price of the above: Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1542—STANDARD SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Extra Early Flowering Sweet Peas

This variety blooms earlier than ordinary Sweet Peas.

1530—EXTRA EARLY SPENCER MIXED. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Perennial Sweet Peas

(Everlasting Sweet Peas)

1547—PINK BEAUTY. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1548—WHITE PEARL. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1549—RED. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1550—MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Sweet William

HP. Beautiful flowering plant. Produces a splendid effect in borders and beds with its rich and varied flowers.

1795—NEWPORT PINK. Strikingly beautiful. The single flowers are borne in massive heads on stems 18 inches high. Good for mass bedding and cutting. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1796—SCARLET BEAUTY. A brilliant single red. It will please you. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1557—DOUBLE MIXED (Perennial). Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

SPECIAL USES OF FLOWERS

Annuals for Fragrance

Alyssum (Gleam)
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
imperialis
Heliotrope
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Sweet Peas
Sweet William
Wallflower

Annuals for Poor Soil

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Celosia
Clarkia
Cosmos
Euphorbia
Godetia
Ice Plant
Kochia
Nasturtium
Portulaca
Verbena

Annuals Which Prefer a Lime Soil

Amaranthus
Dianthus
Mignonette
Stocks
Wallflower

For Semi-Shade

Aquilegia
Bellis perennis
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Coleus
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Pansy
Sweet William
Violas

For Rock Gardens

Alyssum
Brachycome
Dimorphotheca
Ice Plant
Linaria
Nasturtium,
Double Gem
Phlox
Drummondii
Pinks
Portulaca
Thunbergia
Verbena
Zinnia, Tom
Thumb
Zinnia
Haageana

Ageratum
Alyssum
Bellis
Nasturtium
(Dwarf)
Pansy

For Cut-Flowers

Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Aster
Brachycome
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Dianthus
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Larkspur
Marigold
Mignonette
Nasturtium
(Gleam)
Petunia
Phlox
Pyrethrum
roseum
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Stocks
Sweet Peas
Verbena
Zinnia

Annuals That Do Well in a Slightly Moist Soil

Amaranthus
Calendula
Larkspur
Marigold
Linum
Marvel of Peru
Mignonette
Ricin

Annuals Which Withstand Drought

Ageratum
Alyssum
Arctotis
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Centaurea
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Cynoglossum
Dianthus
Euphorbia
Gaillardia
Helianthus
Hollyhock
Humulus
Ice Plant
Marigold
Marvel of Peru
Petunia
Portulaca
Scabiosa
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

Dwarf Edging Plants

Portulaca
Verbena
Viola
Zinnia, Tom
Thumb

NICHOLSON'S ZINNIAS . . . FAVORITES OF THE SOUTH

Zinnias can be planted all during the spring and summer. Sow seed a quarter-inch deep, no more, thinning out the young plants from 12 to 14 inches apart. Dwarf types may be allowed to remain closer. To have a succession of flowers, it is a good idea to make several sowings during the spring and summer.

Zinnias are old friends of the Southern gardener because of their wide range of beautiful colors. No flower will ever replace Zinnias as the "most popular annual" in the South. Zinnias are very easy to grow, and are profuse bloomers. Let the children plant a few. Your desire for large or small blooms, soft, delicate, or bright dazzling shades will be fulfilled in Zinnias.

California Giants

The blooms from the time they open are attractive, making good cut flowers.

1600—**PURITY**. A pure pleasing white.

1601—**MISS WILMOTT**. A soft delicate pink.

1602—**SCARLET QUEEN**. A glowing scarlet that is attractive.

1603—**DAFFODIL**. A beautiful canary yellow.

1605—**ORANGE KING**. Burnt-orange that is so much desired.

1606—**VIOLET QUEEN**. A glorious violet that is almost a purple.

1607—**BRIGHTNESS**. Bright deep-rose, one that holds its color.

1604—**SALMON QUEEN**. Salmon Rose.

Price, separate colors listed above, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1610—**NICHOLSON'S GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA MIXED**. A nicely proportioned mixture of colors and shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Double Dahlia Flowered

The flowers of this variety are of mammoth size and in form like a perfect decorative dahlia.

1637—**WILL ROGERS**. (New.) Brilliant scarlet red.

1573—**LUMINOSA**. Bright deep pink.

1574—**PURPLE PRINCE**. This is a beautiful deep purple with large, well formed flowers.

1576—**ORIOLE**. It is an immense orange and gold flower.

1577—**CRIMSON MONARCH**. This is the largest of red shade varieties. Flowers often eight inches in diameter.

1578—**CANARY BIRD**. A beautiful shade of primrose. Flowers large and hold their color well.

1634—**POLAR BEAR**. A very large pure white.

1575—**SCARLET FLAME**. Bright Scarlet.

1633—**DREAM**. Deep Rosy Lavender.

1635—**ILLUMINATION**. Deep Rose.

1636—**ELDORADO**. Salmon Apricot.

Price, above colors, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., 90c, postpaid.

1579—**DOUBLE DAHLIA-FLOWERED MIXED**. All of the above and other colors in a splendid mixture. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

Fantasy

This is one of the most interesting of the newer types of Zinnias, and is a favorite among Zinnia enthusiasts. Plants are neat in habit, strong growing and very free flowering, about 30 inches in height. The delicate flowers are composed of a mass of shaggy ray-like petals and are quite distinct from the stiff, formal Zinnias to which most people are accustomed. Makes a very good flower for cutting.

1567—**FANTASY WILDFIRE**. It is a rich dazzling scarlet. Pkt., 20c; 3 pkts., 50c, postpaid.

1571—**FANTASY STAR DUST**. A lovely golden yellow color. Free flowering and will bloom in 45 to 50 days from planting time. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1568—**FANTASY ORANGE LADY**. A very rich shade of deep bright orange. No seed available this year.

1569—**FANTASY ROSALIE**. The color is bright intense Rose, equally lovely in the garden or when cut. No seed available this year.

1570—**FANTASY WHITE LIGHT**. As near to a pure white as any Zinnia yet developed. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1572—**FANTASY FINEST MIXED**. All colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1572—FANTASY FINEST MIXED

Sunshine Tints

1582—**SUNSHINE TINTS**. Sunshine Tints are very free flowering, rounded in shape, symmetrically formed and carried on stems of good cutting length, and will continue to bloom throughout the hot summer months. Pkt., 25c; 5 pkts., \$1.00, postpaid.

Linearis

1638—**LINEARIS**. A dwarf early flowering form of Zinnia, reaching a height of 8 to 10 inches, with a spread of as much as 2 feet, which makes it somewhat different and a most attractive novelty. The small flowers are single, a deep golden orange in color, with a delicate light yellow stripe, which contrasts boldly with the dark center. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Lilliput Tom Thumb

1747—**LILLIPUT TOM THUMB**. Truly an extreme dwarf, plants 4 to 6 inches high. Very compact, covered with well formed flowers of the Lilliput type, colors ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Double Lilliput

(Pom Pon Zinnias)

This strain grows about one foot high and fairly bristles with small globular flowers about one inch in diameter, in many beautiful colors.

1639—**CRIMSON GEM**.

1675—**GOLDEN**.

1676—**SCARLET**.

1677—**SALMON-ROSE**.

1686—**WHITE**.

1687—**CANARY-YELLOW**.

1688—**PURPLE**.

Price of each, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

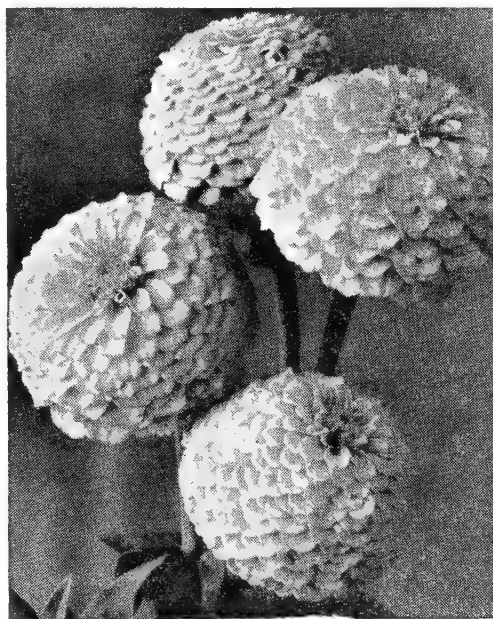
1678—**LILLIPUT DOUBLE MIXED**. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Dwarf Double Zinnias

(Cut and Come Again)

These grow about 12 to 15 inches high.

1580—**DWARF DOUBLE MIXED**. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1607—BRIGHTNESS

Crown of Gold

1745—**CROWN OF GOLD (Mixed)**. This gorgeous Zinnia is certainly an attractive novelty and immensely improved over its original introduction. Mixed colors including old rose, cream, yellow, carmine red, pink and lavender. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

SMALL ZINNIAS

The following group are the small flowering sorts now so much in demand.

Zinnia—Gracillima

1615—**RED RIDING HOOD**. Miniature deep scarlet flowers, one inch or more in diameter. Very free flowering. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Haageana

1746—**HAAGEANA (Mexican Hybrids)**. This small Mexican Zinnia has a charm all its own. The mixture contains many attractive colors and color combinations, most of the blooms being more or less variegated. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.



1573—DAHLIA FLOWERED

VINES FOR SHADE . . . SCREEN AND BEAUTY

For beauty of blooms and foliage vines are unexcelled. Vines can be sown for shade; they are easy to train on some designed structure for a particular effect and are very necessary in screening out objectionable scenes. Vines have innumerable other uses. Plant more vines, they are easy to grow.

Antigonon

1651—**ANTIGONON (Mexican Love Vine)**. One of our most beautiful climbing vines. Unsurpassed for covering trellises and high fences. In the fall of the year the vines are covered with graceful sprays of rose-colored, pea-shaped flowers. Although the foliage is winter-killed, it is a perennial, and one planting lasts for several years. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Alamo Vine

(Ipomea Dissecta)

1661—Grown and admired especially for its fine foliage. Very hardy, and quickly covers a large area with luxuriant dark green leaves. Flowers are white with purple throat. Blooms from spring until frost. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Cardinal Climber

1656—**CARDINAL CLIMBER**. A. A strong and rapid grower, reaching a height of 30 feet or more with fernlike foliage, producing, until frost, circular cardinal-red flowers of about 1½ inches across. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Clitoria

1775—**BUTTERFLY PEA (Clitoria Ternatea)**. A graceful and rapid growing vine with many large and beautiful flowers of unusual shape and color. The flowers are somewhat pea or fan-shaped and of a deep rich blue, nearing purple with soft yellow throats. An excellent vine for covering trellises and fences. Blooms all the season. This vine will delight you. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Cypress Vine

A. A dainty climber with a delicate dark green, fernlike foliage, producing many white and red star-shaped blossoms. Seeds started early indoors make plants 20 feet high. For late sowing the seed should be soaked in water to hasten germination.

1653—**WHITE**.

1654—**SCARLET**. 1655—**MIXED**.

Price of each, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Gourds

A. Ornamental Gourds are very interesting climbers, producing fruits of various shapes and marking. A coat of shellac applied to the matured fruits will add to their beauty, making attractive ornaments. This old-fashioned vine grows 15 to 20 feet.

1754—**BOTTLE (Miniature)**. A fairly true shape.

1755—**CALABASH**. Old-fashioned pipe gourd.

1756—**DISHCLOTH**, also **BATH SPONGE**.

1757—**HERCULES CLUB**. Fruits 2 to 3 feet long, club shape.

1758—**ORANGE**. True to color and shape.

1759—**PEAR**. Striped yellow and green.

1760—**SPOON**. Small fruit with long slender neck.

1761—**TURK'S TURBAN**. Very ornamental, brightly colored.

1762—**WARTED**. Small in size and all shapes.

1663—**EGG GOURD**. Fruit white, like an egg.

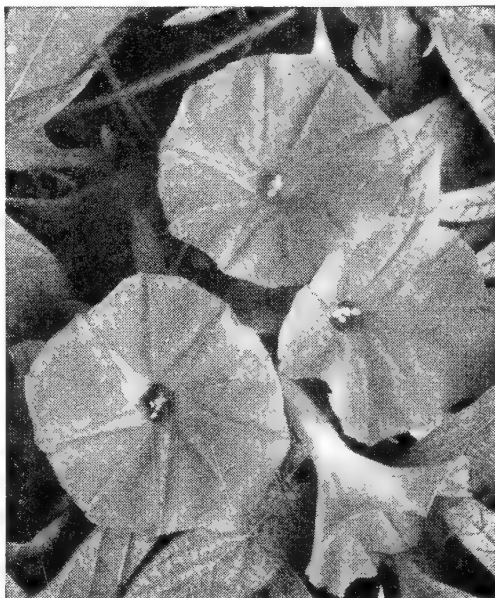
1664—**DIPPER**. Very useful for dipper.

1665—**MIXED**.

Price, any variety, pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Balsam Apple

1650—**BALSAM APPLE**. A. An excellent climber bearing cream-colored flowers followed by yellow apple-shaped fruit, which, when ripe, opens, showing blood-red inside. A splendid climber. Unable to supply this year.



1660—SCARLETT O'HARA

Humulus

(Hop Vine)

A. A very rapid summer climber which in three or four weeks' time reaches a height of 20 feet or more. The foliage is luxuriant, making a dense covering. It is one of the best plants for shade and is very ornamental. It is grown primarily for its foliage as the small greenish white flowers are quite small and inconspicuous.

1739—**HUMULUS (Hop Vine)**. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Jack Bean

(Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean)

A. A splendid climber with clusters of purple and white flowers. Grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet.

1657—**MIXED**. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Kudzu Vine

(Pueraria Thunbergiana)

1673—**KUDZU VINE**. "Jack and the Bean Stalk." A beautiful vine that will grow 40 to 50 feet. The large bold leaves with purplish violet fragrant blooms afford a dense shade. Seed not available this year.

Moon Vine

A. Moon Vines are among the most vigorous of all summer climbers.

1683—**WHITE MOON VINE**. Giant, pure white flowers, measuring 5 to 6 inches across. Blooms open nights and cloudy days. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1684—**BLUE MOON VINE (Evening Glory)**. The flowers are violet-blue, and open in the evening. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Morning Glory

A. As Morning Glory seed are very hard, we advise soaking them in lukewarm water for several hours before sowing. If your soil is heavy, we suggest that an addition of sand be made before planting. We do not recommend the use of fertilizer or excessive watering.

1660—**SCARLETT O'HARA**. The only Gold Medal winner in the All-America selections for 1939. Scarlett O'Hara is an entirely new color in this popular garden flower, rich, dark wine red, or deep rosy crimson. The flowers are of good size, about 3½ inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown. The dark green foliage does not make a heavy growth, thus the ratio of blooms to leaves gives the plant a very graceful appearance. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1719—**ROSE MARIE**. A double and semi-double free flowering deep rose pink Morning Glory, that is truly different. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1658—**IMPERIAL**. Flowers are the largest of any Morning Glory and of the finest coloring. They have various shades, solid colors and variegated mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1659—**HEAVENLY BLUE**. The blooms are a beautiful shade of blue. Its extra early flowering habit makes it particularly valuable in sections where other vines are too late. Our customers will be favorably impressed with it, for it is truly lovely. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

1718—**PEARLY GATES**. See page 25.

Scarlet Runner

1662—**SCARLET RUNNER BEAN**. A. A rapidly growing climber. Has sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. May be used as a snap or shell bean for eating purposes or as an ornamental climber. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Thunbergia

(Black-Eyed Susan)

A. An elegant, graceful and slender climber with showy blooms. It will trail over the ground, forming a dense mat of foliage and blooms. Many beautiful colors with a jet-black center.

1740—**MIXED COLORS**. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c, postpaid.

Nicholson's Superb Flower Collection

Ten varieties of Flower Seeds for spring planting and especially adapted to Southern growing. Sure bloomers in a wide array of color.

- 1 Pkt. Ageratum, Blue.
- 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Flowering
- 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed Colors
- 1 Pkt. Marigolds, Tall Double
- 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed Colors

- 1 Pkt. Portulaca, Mixed Colors
- 1 Pkt. Scabiosa, Mixed Colors
- 1 Pkt. Vinca or Periwinkle, Mixed Colors
- 1 Pkt. Zinnia, Giants of California, Mixed
- 1 Pkt. Morning Glory, Mixed Colors

(NO CHANGES ALLOWED IN THIS COLLECTION)

Ten Regular 10c Packages to You for Only

65c

POSTPAID

CAREFULLY SELECTED BULBS AND ROOTS

How to Grow Good Gladiolus

Open rows or trenches 6 inches deep 18 to 20 inches apart. Set bulbs in trenches. Six inches is deep planting, which slows appearance of sprout through ground, but protects from late frosts. By planting in this manner they will stand heavy winds, and extreme hot or rainy weather better. Cover bulbs with an inch of soil, then sprinkle down liberally with sheep fertilizer or bone meal. Fill in rest of trench with soil and FIRM DOWN by walking on rows, or with lawn roller to eliminate air pockets around bulbs. If soil is dry when planted, water thoroughly after planting. If planted in beds, set bulbs about 6 inches apart.

Keep soil loose and free from weeds ALWAYS. Never permit caking or crusting of soil after rains or watering. KEEP CULTIVATING. The more you do, the better your plants and flowers for many reasons.

Water when necessary, then soak them. Sprinkling has a tendency to draw roots UP for moisture. Send the water DOWN to the roots.

Cut flower spike when first bud is open. Keep spikes in water. Change water and cut end of spike off slanting daily. Use a knife for all cutting. Shears crush and close channels in stems so water cannot pass through to buds. In cutting spike, leave 4 to 6 leaves on plant to mature bulbs.

REMEMBER—Good bulbs, plenty of sun, food, water and cultivating is all you need to raise PRIZE WINNING GLADS.

We offer the finest bulbs grown. Try a few—see your wonderful results by using good bulbs and following growing instructions. Our assortment covers a wide range of gorgeous color.

Nicholson's Fine Gladiolus Bulbs

MAID OF ORLEANS. Large pure white flower of good substance. Many perfect florets are in full bloom at once on long straight stems. An excellent flower for cutting.

BETTY NUTHALL. Warm coral-pink with pale yellow throat. The flower spikes are long and graceful with six to eight well expanded blooms open at one time.

CHARLES DICKENS. Violet-purple with fall gracious spikes bearing 10 to 12 florets open at one time. A European origination and the best in this color.

GATE OF HEAVEN. A mid-season variety of fine large deep yellow. The petals of the flower are ruffled long flower spikes on good strong straight stems. One of the best yellows for this season.

PELEGRIANA. A deep blue, particularly appealing because of its striking color. The dark blue buds showing color to the tip add much to its attraction.

PICARDY. This gladiolus has been a sensation since its introduction and in our opinion its continued popularity is truly deserved. Apricot-pink in color, seven to ten florets open at a time with blooms six inches or more across.

RED PHIPPS. Tall, sturdy spikes producing beautiful scarlet red flowers.

VAGABOND PRINCE. A distinctive variety, iridescent garnet-brown with a lighter upper throat and a small blotch of glowing flame-scarlet on the lip of petal.

PAINT BOX MIXTURE GLADIOLUS. The perfect mixture of gladiolus bulbs, a fine assortment of colors that have a place in every garden. Price, \$1.00 dozen; \$7.75 per 100, postpaid.

PRICE ON ANY OF THE ABOVE—\$1.25 Dozen; \$8.75 per 100, Postpaid

Caladium

Esculemtum

Also known as Elephant's Ear. Medium size bulbs, 35c each; large bulbs, 50c each, postpaid.

Fancy Leaf Caladiums

Fancy Leaved Caladiums are very ornamental with their bright colored foliage and will prove attractive in most any setting.

CANDIDUM. Snow-white with green veins and network. Narrow green border. Fine Easter variety.

LORD DERBY. Delicate transparent rose with dark green ribs and narrow green edge. Abundant foliage. Very similar to "Our Red."

SOROCADA. Transparent silvery white leaf with suffused pink green ribs and veins.

SPANGLED BANNER. Red leaf, dark red ribs, moss green background. Price on all Fancy Leaved Caladiums, 35c each, 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Nicholson's Cannas

Nothing Is More Attractive Than a Bed of Cannas

CITY OF PORTLAND. 3½ feet. The flowers are of the largest size, borne on heavy trusses. The color is a glowing shade of pink. The foliage is substantial and strong, of rich green

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. 5 feet. Lemon yellow, stippled red. Dark green foliage. Similar to Red King Humbert, except in color of blooms.

KING HUMBERT. 5 feet. Fiery red, with large, bronze, heart-shaped leaves. The flower heads are large, with ruffled blooms.

THE PRESIDENT. 4 feet. Immense firm flowers of rich glowing scarlet, produced on strong, erect stalks. Green stocky foliage.

HUNGARIA. 4 feet. Rich watermelon pink. Green foliage. One of the strongest growing pinks.

Price of any of the above, 10c each; \$1.00 dozen, postpaid.

BLOOMS FROM BULBS

Some of our prettiest blooms are the result of planting bulbs. Remember that a great many bulbs multiply in this section and it is wise after the second year to dig down to the roots to see if young bulbs have formed. If this proves to be the case, it is wise to separate the small bulbs from the mother bulbs and transplant them. These young bulbs enjoy a rest, so it is, as a rule, better to leave them out of the soil for a few weeks before transplanting but be careful not to allow them to get too dry.

Miscellaneous Bulbs

Sprekelia

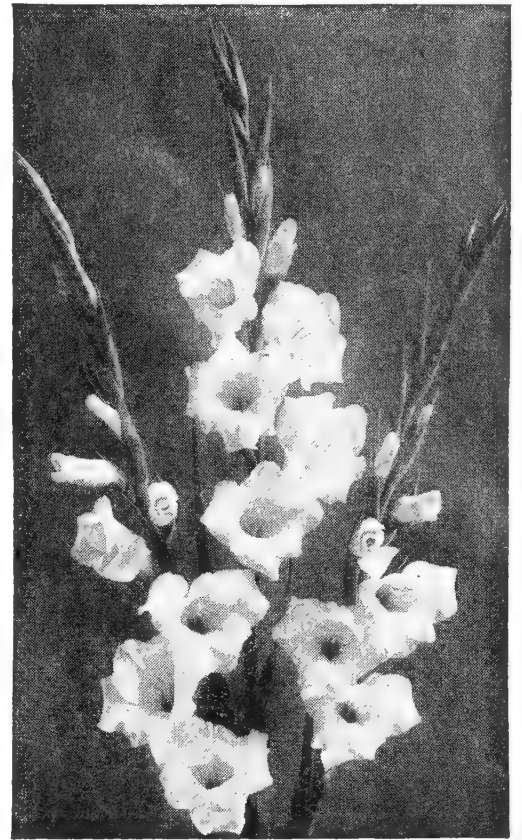
Formosissima
(Jacobean Lily)

Closely related to the Amaryllis, bearing showy brilliant crimson flowers. These bulbs may be planted in the spring out-of-doors or can be used as a house plant during the spring. Price, 35c each; \$3.50 dozen, postpaid.

Ismene

Calathina

A good summer blooming bulb with clusters of fragrant white flowers. Price, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen, postpaid.



GLADIOLUS—GATE OF HEAVEN

Mexican Love Vines

(Antigonon leptopus)

Also called Queen's Wreath. Should not be planted until ground is warm, as cold soil will cause the bulb to rot. We make shipment before April 1st only at Customer's Risk. A beautiful perennial vine, with sprays of glowing pink flowers all summer. The vine dies in the winter and comes up again from the root in the spring. Always plant on the south side of the house. This is one of the most beautiful climbers grown. Everyone wanting beautiful vines should plant some of these Mexican Love Vines. 35c each, or 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Montbretias

(Mixed)

Hardy gladiolus, or best described as "little fountains of bright color." One of their great merits is their long blooming period. Plant in the spring in full sun and if left in the ground will propagate abundantly, but winter storage is advised unless protected. They grow to the height of 18 inches, red and yellow shades predominating. \$1.00 dozen, postpaid.

Red Spider Lily

Lycoris Radiata

This plant is most generally known as Spider Lily. The attractive rose-colored blooms appear (like the amaryllis) without foliage about 10 weeks after planting. The leaves appear after the flowers are gone. Bulbs available May to September. Price 15c each; 2 for 25c; dozen, \$1.25, postpaid.

Butterfly Lilies

(Hedychium coronarium)

Natives in the South Sea Islands use the intoxicatingly sweet white blossoms of the butterfly lily, sometimes called ginger lily, for their leis. Height 3 to 5 feet; foliage similar to that of a canna; sun or shade, but plenty of moisture. Price, 25c each; 2 for 45c, postpaid.

Tuberose

SINGLE MEXICAN. This is the most satisfactory for the South. Very fragrant. Bulbs should be dug in the fall, and separated in the spring before planting. 75c dozen; 50 bulbs, \$2.95; 100 bulbs, \$5.75, postpaid.



CANNA—THE PRESIDENT

A RAINBOW OF SELECTIONS IN DAHLIAS

Dahlias

Dahlias should not be planted until the ground is warm, usually around the first part of April. Dig a hole about six inches deep in rich, well pulverized soil. Place the root on its side with the eye up and a stake firmed into the soil two inches out from where the stem will grow. Cover with two inches of soil and fill in the remainder of the hole as the plant grows. After several sets of leaves have developed pinch off the top so that it will grow bushy and strong. Cultivate often, feed regularly, and mulch with peat moss when the blooms appear.

AVALON. A large decorative Dahlia that will add color to your garden. The Dahlia is excellent for cutting. The well-formed yellow blooms are borne on strong healthy stems.

C. B. ANDERSON. An unusually large decorative Dahlia. The color is a shade of red so unusual that it is hard to describe. This Dahlia should be added to your collection.

FORT MONMOUTH. An immense rich wine maroon flower with a faint tint of violet borne on strong stems. This decorative Dahlia is one of the giants of the Dahlia world, the flower heads sometimes measuring 10 to 12 inches across. Excellent for exhibition.

JANE COWL. A real favorite. The coloring is an exquisite blending of bronze, buff and brilliant gold—universally grown. It is good for cutting and exhibiting.

JERSEY BEAUTY. Classified as a formal decorative type; is universally grown by amateur and professional alike. Undoubtedly one of the best pinks. It is good for cutting, has perfect form, long stems and a very profuse bloomer.

LITTLE PEARL. Your Dahlia garden should have at least one miniature and we suggest this lovely pearl pink flower. The soft color is beauty itself. The flower heads are stately and excellent for cutting.

MRS. I. D. VER WARNER. Lilac rose formal decorative; though one of the oldest Dahlias, it is still one of the best. Blooms are large, long stems, soft color, and strong plants has made it popular for more than 23 years.

PORTHUS. A rich red decorative variety desirable for cutting. Plants are strong bearing the flower heads in a dignified manner. For cutting, for color, and for exhibiting try this beauty.

ROSE GLORY. Does not need a description the name implies the glorious beauty of a rose. Rose pink flowers, decorative type, an excellent addition to your Dahlia collection. Good for cut flower arrangements.

STORM KING. One of the loveliest and most perfectly shaped of all the formal decorative Dahlias. Massive blooms of snow white. A fine grower with excellent stems and good keeping qualities.



DAHLIA

BACK AGAIN
Your Favorite Garden
Gloves. See Page 25.

Price on any above Dahlias: 40c each; \$3.95 dozen, postpaid.

DAHLIAS FROM SEED. You should also plant a few Dahlia Seed. You will be thrilled with your results and you can preserve the roots for planting the following spring.

TROPICAL ACCENT IN WATER LILIES AND PLANTS



HARDY WATER LILIES—SUNRISE

Hardy Lilies

ROSE AREY. Starry, deep pink, of exceptional size. One of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. Price, \$1.50.

GLORIOSA. A lily that is correctly named. A gorgeous flower, a shining red color far above the average. Price, \$2.00.

JAMES BRYDON. Large, cup-shaped buds and flowers of a beautiful crimson red. Very free bloomer. Price, \$1.50.

COMANCHE. The best of all the sunset colors. Brilliant glowing amber red with heart of fire. With age the flowers deepen to a warm orange red. It blooms more persistently than any other variety. Price, \$1.50.

SUNRISE. The largest of all hardy Lilies. The blossoms measure 11 inches across. Color, glorious yellow. Price, \$1.75.

Any three of the above, your selection for \$4.00.

Shallow Water Plants

WATER POPPY. An old favorite whose cheerful yellow looks like the California Poppy. Each plant throws out many runners bearing blossoms all summer. Price, 20c each.

MARE'S TAIL (Hornwort). Long stems with needlelike leaves, dark green. Fine for spawning. Submerged fern-like bronze leaves, continually bubbling with oxygen. 25c per bunch.

FISH GRASS or ANACHARIS. The most useful variety for either the pool or aquarium. Graceful stems with whorls of deep green leaves. Price, 20c per bunch.

WATER HYACINTHS. Beautiful plants for small pools. Price, 15c each; 2 for 25c.

Tropical Lilies

Tropical Lilies will not be shipped until after May 15th. This is the earliest date for transplanting with safety.

Should your order for water plants amount to less than \$1.00, please add 10c extra for postage and packing.

All our Water Plants are grown in outdoor pools. Our shipping season will be from April 1st through September. May we book your orders early, shipping at the proper season?

Owing to the limited space, we are listing in our catalog only what we consider the choicest and most beautiful lilies to be found anywhere at very moderate prices.

Notice

No order for plants will be shipped postage prepaid unless same amounts to as much as one dollar.

Notice

Water plants are shipped separate from seed order. NO WATER PLANTS SHIPPED TO MEXICO account of custom regulations.

Tropical Lilies

Tropical Lilies Will Not Be Shipped Until After May 15th

MRS. GEORGE H. PRING. A beautiful pure white day blooming Tropical Lily. Price, \$1.75 each.

MRS. ED WHITAKER. Light Blue. Largest of all tropicals and very fragrant. \$1.50.

BLUE STAR. The blue shades are very deep and luminous. A constant bloomer, never a day without a bloom from the 1st of June until heavy frost. Price, \$1.00; or special 3 for \$2.00.

ROSE TROPICAL. Starry brilliant rose pink flowers with fragrance of Lily of the Valley. Often 4 to 5 flowers bloom at the same time. Flowers are 6 to 8 inches across. Price, \$1.50.

JUNO. A magnificent night-bloomer. Flowers from 8 to 12 inches across. The petals are wide open and give the flower the flat appearance. White. Price, \$1.50.

SPECIAL TROPICAL LILY BULBS. Colors our selection. Price, \$1.00 each.

ORIENTAL TRAP DOOR SNAILS. (Live-bearing). 6 for \$1.00. No order accepted for less than 6.

No matter how small your lily plant is, the larger the container you plant them in, the larger your bloom will be. They should be fed with Nicholson's Bone Meal Fertilizer about every six weeks during the blooming season, using 2 ounces per plant each time to keep them blooming.

FIELD SEED PLANTING INFORMATION



Nicholson's Quality Field Seed

Thoroughly Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination

You do not want to gamble with seeds of inferior quality and from an unknown source. In order to produce the highest yields you must plant good seed. Buying from a reliable source is your best assurance of getting good seed.

The quality of "NICHOLSON'S Tested Pasture and Field Seeds" has been known for more than a half-century and by the faith of our many thousands of good customers in our high quality Field Seeds, we have been able to maintain the largest and most complete stocks in the Southwest.

NICHOLSON'S Tested Field Seeds are dependable, allowing you to plant your crops with confidence, usually being justified as a result with good crops.

Our Field Seeds are doubly cleaned and properly tested for purity and germination in our own laboratory, by one with years of experience and our tests are also verified by an official laboratory, in our sincere effort to furnish only the best and most dependable in Field and Pasture Seeds.

For the above reasons, we do and have for many years, enjoyed an enviable reputation for handling only high quality seeds.

At the time we go to press with this catalogue and during the past few years, we have found it difficult to secure certain items of Field Seeds, especially so on certain Grasses and Clovers, but during these years we have succeeded in maintaining quality that justified the name NICHOLSON.

Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	Time of Planting	Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	Time of Planting
Alfalfa Seed	60	20-25 lbs.	Sept.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.	Grass, Rhodes, in drills		5-8 lbs.	March-April
Barley	48	2-3 bus.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.	Grass, Rhodes, broadcast		10-15 lbs.	March-April
Beans, Mung, in drills	60	5 lbs.	April-June	Grass, Rescue	14	15-25 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.
Beans, Soy, Field, in drills	60	25 lbs.	April-July	Grass, Bermuda (for lawn 1 lb. per space 20x20)		8-10 lbs.	March-May
Beans, Soy, Field, br'dcast	60	75-90 lbs.	April-July	Hegari, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-July
Beans, Velvet, in drills, 3 to 5 ft.	60	20-25 lbs.	March-June	Kafir Corn, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel		6 lbs.	15th Mar. to 15th June	Kafir, Schrock or Sagrain	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Broom Corn	46	10-20 lbs.	Feb.-June	Millet, broadcast	50	20-25 lbs.	April-June
Corn	56	8-10 lbs.	Feb.-June	Milo Maize, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Corn, Pop		4-5 lbs.	Feb.-May	Oats, broadcast	32	2½-3 bus.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.
Cotton	32	½-1 bus.	Feb.-June	Peanuts, Virginia (Jumbo)	22	1-1½ bus.	March-June
Clover, Bur, Hulled	60	15-20 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.	Peanuts, Spanish	30	30-40 lbs.	March-June
Clover, Bur, seed in bur	18	20-30 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.	Peanuts, Tennessee	22	1-1½ bus.	March-June
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.	Peas, Canadian Field	60	35-75 lbs.	Sept.-Nov.
Clover, Common Lespedeza		20-25 lbs.	Mar.-Apr., Sept.-Nov.	Peas, Field or Stock, broadcast	60	1-1½ bus.	March-Aug.
Clover, Yellow (Sour) or (Melilotus Indica)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sept.-Feb.	Peas, Field or Stock, in drills	60	8-12 lbs.	March-Aug.
Clover, Subterranean		20-25 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.	Peas, Nicholson's Austrian Winter, broadcast	60	60-65 lbs.	Sept.-Dec.
Clover, Sweet (White Flow)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Rape, Dwarf Essex, in drills		5-8 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Clover, White Dutch	50	10-15 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Rye	56	1¼-1½ bus.	Sept.-Oct.
Feterita, in drills		8-10 lbs.	March-June	Shallu or Egyptian Wheat (Chicken Corn)	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Carpet		10-15 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Sorghum or Cane, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-July
Grass, Dallis	25	10-15 lbs.	Sept.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.	Sorghum or Cane, br'cast	50	100-150 lbs.	Feb.-July
Grass, Johnson		30 lbs.	March-May	Sorghum or Cane, for syrup	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20-25 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Sunflower	22	5-10 lbs.	March-May
Grass, Sudan, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	March-June	Vetch	60	40-50 lbs.	Aug.-Nov.
Grass, Sudan, broadcast		30-40 lbs.	March-June	Wheat	60	75-90 lbs.	Sept.-Nov.
Grass, Red Top or Herds		10-15 lbs.	Sept.-Oct., Feb.-Mar.				
Grass, Rye		20-30 lbs.	Sept.-Oct.				

The information and estimates here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and climate vary. Often one farmer, to insure a full stand, will sow his seed more generously than his neighbor.

NICHOLSON'S TOP QUALITY FIELD SEED

Thoroughly Cleaned and Tested for Purity and Germination

As is customary, Field Seed prices are subject to change without notice

"Nicholson's Tested Field and Pasture Seeds" are double cleaned and tested in our own seed laboratory by an analyst with years of experience and in addition to this, all of our tests are verified by another reliable seed laboratory. This is necessary in our effort to furnish only the best and most dependable in Field and Pasture seeds.

Do not gamble with seed of inferior quality and from an unknown source. In order to produce the highest yields you must plant GOOD seed. Buying from a reliable source is an assurance of getting GOOD seed. The quality of "Nicholson's Tested Field and Pasture Seeds" has been known for many years and by the faith of our thousands of good customers in these high quality Field and Pasture seeds, we have been able to maintain the largest and most complete stocks in the Southwest.

Nicholson's Graded Alfalfa Seed

(Medicago Sativa)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Many successful Alfalfa growers make it a habit to run a harrow over their fields in criss-cross fashion after cutting. This helps to keep down the weeds and encourages a more rapid growth. This method will not hurt the roots of your plants. Alfalfa can be cut at any time from start of bloom stage to the time the plants are in full bloom.

Your soil should be clean and well prepared, but firm. Cover the seed about one inch deep with harrow. Firming the land by use of a roller after planting will help you to get a good stand, as well as a more uniform growth.

The seed should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre in September, October and November. Can also be planted in February, March and April.

Inoculate your seed before planting with NITRAGIN.

FANCY (COMMON) ALFALFA. This is a first-class quality of Alfalfa seed and is the kind planted by the average farmer. Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

NICHOLSON'S FANCY HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA. Native of Peru. Especially adapted for the South and the great Southwest, and is particularly recommended for our own State of Texas. In some sections where mild winters prevail, Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa is cut for hay the entire year. This is certainly a wonder crop and is giving splendid results in Texas and Mexico. Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.



A FIELD OF PURITY BRAND ALFALFA

NICHOLSON'S "PURITY BRAND" FANCY (COMMON). This is the finest quality of American-grown Alfalfa seed that we are able to buy. It is bright and of fine quality, and thoroughly re-cleaned and tested for purity and germination. Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



Inoculate Alfalfa
with
NITRAGIN "A"

NICHOLSON'S HIGHLY PALATABLE CLOVERS FOR GRAZING AND HAY

Alyce Clover

(Alysicarpus Vaginalis)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "E"

Classed as one of the finest Clovers ever to be introduced in the South. Alyce will grow on and improve poor soils, making it an excellent cover crop and soil builder. For hay crops, however, sandy loam will satisfy it best. (Alyce will not succeed on wet lands or heavy clays.) This drought-resistant Clover has no superior for summer and early fall grazing. If allowed to re-seed itself at proper time, will become a permanent crop. Alyce produces a sweetly scented hay that is relished by all stock; it has tender stems and many small leaves, retentive of color and fragrance, all of which makes it an ideal cash crop. Sow in the spring at the rate of ten pounds per acre, broadcast and then lightly disc or harrow into the soil. Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Alsike or Swedish Clover

(Trifolium Hybridum)

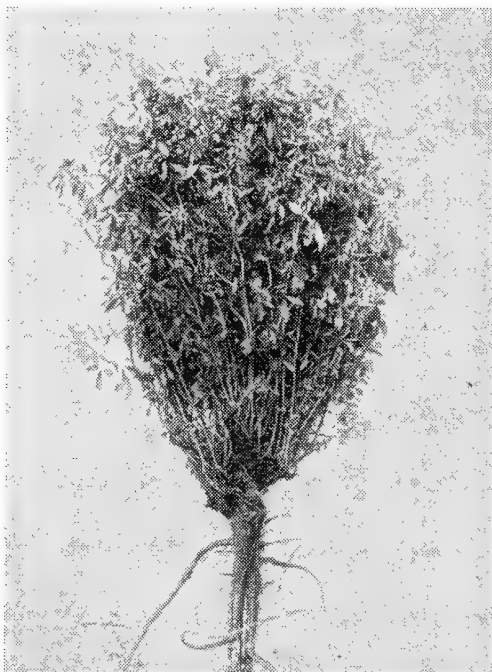
INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Alsike Clover is a perennial, often treated as a biennial, as many smooth stalks come from the crown. In many heads the blooms are all white, in others all pink; sometimes partly pink and partly white.

The leaves are larger than those of white clover and less heart-shaped. The plants are semi-erect, growing tall enough for mowing. As a rule this plant makes growth in both winter and summer, this being especially so on moist lands. When it is sown with grasses it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is best, however, to sow with other grasses and clovers, using about one-quarter of the above amount. Plant in fall or spring. Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

Bur Clover may be sown advantageously on Bermuda sod, the two plants furnishing almost continuous grazing. In this case the seeds are either sown early without covering, or else the Bermuda sod is so plowed as not to destroy the roots. Use ten pounds of seed in the bur or four to six pounds of the hulled seed per acre for planting on Bermuda sod.



BUR CLOVER

BUR CLOVER

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Bur Clover is used extensively and does well mixed with other clovers and grasses for permanent pastures. It also thrives on a wide range of soils, including sandy loams and lime-clad soils.

It is one of the finest crops for winter pasturage, and being a legume, it also places nitrogen in the soil while growing.

Should you plant seed in the bur, it is wise to plant your burs earlier than you would hulled seed, as seeds in the bur are slower to germinate. If planted in this manner, it is best to mix 20 pounds or more with pulverized manure, on a basis of one pound of burs to a bushel of manure. Drop the mixture by hand not more than 30 inches apart each way. If you want to be doubly sure of a stand, you will do well to use larger quantities of the mixture. If the hulled seed is sown, use 20 pounds to the acre.

Early Southern Giant Bur Clover in Bur

This variety is an improved Bur Clover that has attracted much attention over the South. It perpetuates itself if allowed to make seed. Unable to supply until fall.

California Hulled Bur Clover

(Medicago Hispidula Denticulata)

This variety of Clover is popular for sowing in mixtures of grasses and clovers, as the seed are out of the bur and more easily planted. Unable to supply until fall.

CLOVERS ADD LIFE TO YOUR SOILS



MELILOTUS INDICA—ANNUAL YELLOW CLOVER

Black Medic

(Medicago Lupulina)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Black Medic is also known in some sections as Yellow Trefoil. It is a good spreading annual plant for winter growing. Has a bright yellow bloom, similar in shape but smaller in size than White Dutch Clover. The plant gets its name from the black color of the mature seed pods.

It re-seeds itself freely and yields a very nutritious pasturage. Black Medic has proven to be one of the most valuable additions to Bermuda pastures on lime soils and is certainly worthy of extensive trial on all types of soil. Black Medic is closely related to Alfalfa and Bur Clover. In North Texas Black Medic will grow about a month longer than Bur Clover.

The usual rate of seeding is 15 pounds to the acre. Sow the seed in September, October or the first half of November, also in February and March. Plant on established pastures or in mixtures with other grasses and clovers, two or three pounds to the acre are sufficient. Will re-seed itself even under rather close grazing. Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

Crimson Clover

(Trifolium Incarnatum)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

An annual winter growing legume with ability to grow and make its crop during the fall and early spring.

This clover also has a record of growing on poorer soil than other clovers, as it is not particularly dependent on lime.

Plant in August, September or October, sowing 20 pounds of seed to the acre when planted alone; four or five pounds to the acre when planted in mixture. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 85c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Hop Clover

(Trifolium Dubium)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Hop Clover makes a rather upright growth under practically all conditions. A single plant, however, with ample space will spread. Hop Clover is especially adapted to sandy soil and waste land. It will thrive on such soils, thus adding to the pasturage, and is readily eaten, especially when young. When planted on rich soil, it will produce larger plants with more foliage. When planted in the fall the plants will make a slow growth through the winter, but will come on very rapidly in the early spring. By the last part of March it will make excellent grazing.

As the seeds are small, it requires only four or five pounds to sow an acre; only one pound when planted in mixture. Plant in the fall or early spring. Lb., 85c; 2 lbs., \$1.60, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Hubam Clover

(Melilotus Alba Annua)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

This is annual White Flowering Sweet Clover and grows more rapidly than the biennial variety the first year; in fact, it grows so rapidly that it will even crowd out weeds, if planted broadcast. It is a dandy clover for both pasture and hay and also does well when planted with oats or other small grains. Practically the same as the biennial in food value and chemical analysis. Will re-seed itself.

Plant in fall and spring, using fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

LESPEDEZA

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "L"

Lespedeza spreads over the ground, forming a dense carpet growth. It will re-seed itself under practically all conditions.

You will do well to give your soil a light preparation for the planting of Lespedeza, as it will assist the germination. This does not apply to most other clovers.

Where sown by itself, use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Where mixed with other clovers and grasses, use about one-quarter or one-fifth of the above amount.

Common Lespedeza

(Lespedeza Striata)

This is the variety of Lespedeza that has grown throughout the South for many years. Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Kobe Lespedeza

This variety is larger than the regular Lespedeza, a vigorous grower and maturing about the same time as the regular Lespedeza, and is well adapted for both pasture and hay crop. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Korean Lespedeza

(Lespedeza Stipulacea)

This is a valuable pasture plant, doubling the carrying capacity of the native grass pasture when it is most luxuriant through July, August and September, just at a time when many other grasses and clovers are not at their best.

Korean Lespedeza differs from the regular Lespedeza in the larger and heavier growth—larger leaves and, even with the above features, it is earlier than the regular Lespedeza. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Lespedeza Sericea

It is a perennial plant; you can, therefore, depend on it increasing in value each season—the increased number of stems coming from the crown of the plant. It is extremely leafy; however, the leaflets are about one-half the size of Alfalfa leaves. It must be cut for hay at the proper time, otherwise the stems will be woody. Experimental tests have proven that it will thrive on soils too sour for Alfalfa and most clovers.

Its place appears to be as a hay and pasture crop on soils too sour and too poor for the profitable production of Alfalfa or clover. It, of course, also does well on better soils. Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Melilotus Indica

(Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Sometimes called Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover and also spoken of as Sour Clover. The chief use of this Clover has been for early pasturage and soil improvement, and is rapidly becoming recognized as a wonderful plant to plow under for green manure.

This plant, like many other clovers, thrives best on lime soils; however, it has been successfully grown on other types of soils. Its use should be extended more widely for winter pasturage and as a winter cover crop, especially on stiff lands.

The land is seldom prepared for Melilotus Indica. Instead, the seeds are sown with those of early fall grains or between the rows of some summer crop, or even broadcast over unplowed land.

Plant in September, October or November at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, or about four pounds to the acre when planted with clovers and grasses. It will grow through the entire winter and is just the plant to build up run-down soils. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.10. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



LESPEDEZA SERICEA MAKES AN EXCELLENT PASTURE AS WELL AS HAY

LEGUMES PUT NEW LIFE INTO YOUR LAND

Red Clover

(*Trifolium Pratense*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

This clover is a very important leguminous forage and soil building crop in many sections of the United States. It will grow on well drained fairly rich soil, but is by no means a good clover for the South as a whole.

It will not grow on soil light in lime content, or on hard rundown land, in which the organic matter has been exhausted. In the South it is only locally grown as a winter crop.

Sow broadcast, 15 pounds to the acre or 8 pounds to the acre in drill. Sow in the fall for best results. Lb., 70c; 2 lbs., \$1.30, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

White Flowering Sweet Clover

(*Melilotus Alba Bi*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "A"

Sweet Clover requires a firm, well-settled seed bed, with only a bit of loose soil on the surface to permit the seed to be covered lightly.

For spring sowing, soil that has been ploughed in the fall is usually in the proper shape. Land should be ploughed several months or more in advance of sowing of Sweet Clover. Should the seed be sown on soil that appears to be a bit loose, it will be wise to roll the field after sowing.

Sow in the fall and spring at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

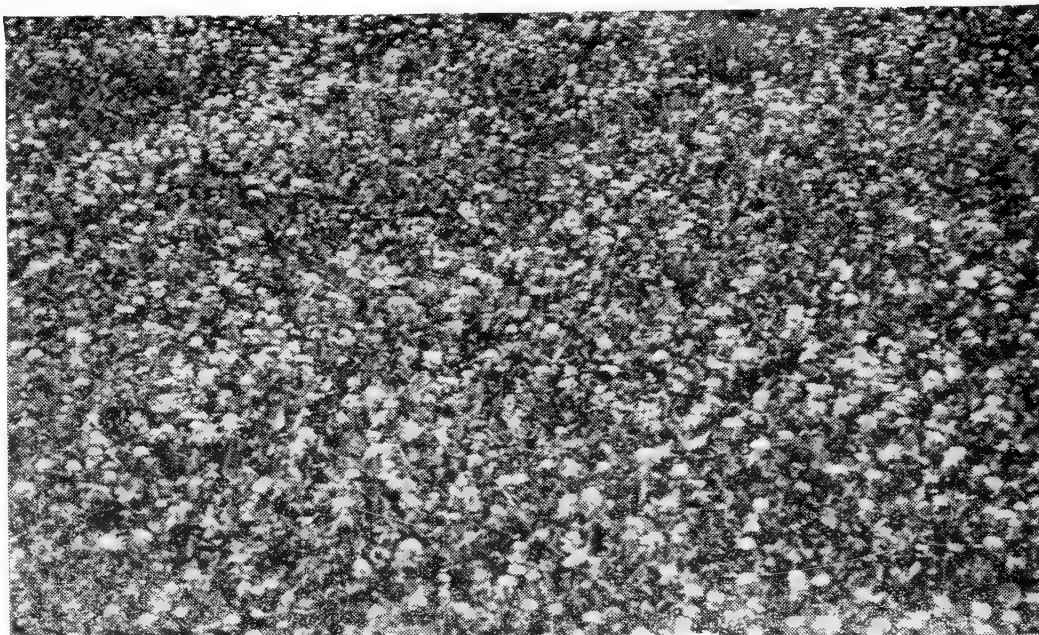
Scarifying of seed hastens the germination. Nicholson's Tested White Flowering Sweet Clover seed is hulled and scarified, both of which help and hasten germination and insure you a good stand.

Sweet Clover is useful for soil improvement, for hay, for pasturage, and as a honey plant for the bees.

White Flowering Sweet Clover is a biennial and, as a rule, does not bloom the first year after planting; the growth is much more rapid the second year. With the stimulus of food stored in the roots and the second year growth starting early in the spring of the second season, you are assured a good early pasturage or an abundant hay crop.

The first year's growth of this plant should be used for pasturage. The second year's growth can be used for pasturage as early as March—before most summer plants are available—and may be pastured throughout the early summer.

In Texas, this great Clover is especially adapted to the stiff lands, and even clay soils, that are too poor in organic matter to support a thrifty growth of Alfalfa or other clovers and grasses. Such soil will increase greatly in value with each year's growth of Sweet Clover.



WHITE DUTCH CLOVER IN BLOOM

Growing Sweet Clover is the best known method of building up worn-out lands. Black lands especially will respond to Sweet Clover where commercial fertilizer fails.

Sow 15 pounds to the acre in spring or fall. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Subterranean Clover

(*Trifolium Subterraneum*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

Subterranean Clover is an annual which, on account of re-seeding itself, is permanent when once established.

The lower shoots force their seed pods into the soil, from which the Clover probably derives its name.

It is also known as "Self Sown" Clover and "Carpet Forming" Clover and is classed in Texas as a low growing running annual.

Sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre. As the seeds are reasonably large, can be planted with an ordinary grain drill. When planted in mixture, sow one-quarter the above amount. Plant in fall or spring. Lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.90, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

White Dutch Clover

(*Trifolium Repens*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "B"

This wonderful clover is a native of Europe, but was introduced into this country many years ago. It is a low-growing plant and is usually seeded in mixture with other clovers and grasses.

White Dutch Clover is a long-lived perennial. It is very valuable as a grazing plant; incidentally, valuable as a honey plant, and for soil improvement. You will also find this same Clover planted with grasses for a winter lawn—and in heavily shaded spots, through the summer. It requires a fairly moist soil, with a preference for loamy, fertile soils.

Does well in Bermuda and mixed pastures, furnishing grazing in late winter and early spring—long before the Bermuda starts.

When sown alone, use 10 to 12 pounds to the acre; when planted with other grasses, one-fourth the above amount is sufficient. Plant in fall or spring. Lb., \$1.35; 2 lbs., \$2.60, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Land should always have some kind of plant growth covering it so that erosion will not so quickly steal away its fertility. Why not plant legumes? They will not only protect your land but will actually build it up.

Cow Peas

Planting Cow Peas is one of the cheapest ways of improving your soil. The entire mature plant need not be turned under: It is more economical to cut off the vines and cure them for hay. After this turn under the stubble and roots. As for a forage and nutritious yielding crop, Cow Peas are hard to beat.

BROWN CROWDER. This is a very fine large variety of Peas and is popular as a table Pea throughout Texas and the Southwest. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

WHITE BROWN EYE CROWDER. Has grown in popularity in recent years. Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

BRABHAM. Seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, only much smaller and do not require to be seeded as thickly as other kinds. Are very resistant to disease, practically free from nematode, vigorous growth, holding their foliage well. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

LARGE WHITE BLACK EYE. The large Black Eye Peas are more prolific, better flavored and bring a higher price than most any other variety. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

CLAY. Vines grow long and very leafy. One of the best for enriching soil. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

CALICO (Polecat). A heavy viner, free from nematode. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

CREAM OR LADY. This is a very fine variety for table use; is also a great soil builder. Lb., 55c; 2 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

WHIPPOORWILL. A favorite early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

CHINESE RED. An excellent variety for soil improvement. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

MIXED COW PEAS. A great many people prefer to plant mixed peas. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

IRON PEAS. Ask for prices.

If you want larger quantities of Peas, write us, stating quantity wanted and we will quote you lowest prices. Crop is very short this year.



COW PEAS

SEED FOR ANIMAL FEED AND SOIL FERTILITY

NICHOLSON'S SOY BEANS

INOCULATE SOY BEANS WITH NITRAGIN "S"



SOY BEANS

Soy Beans can be sold to oil mills for crushing purposes, making an excellent cash crop. The early varieties of Yellow Soy Beans, such as Macoupin and Arksoy, will prove well adapted to growing in the Southwest. Results obtained in Texas were much more satisfactory than those of other varieties of oil type beans. We recommend these two kinds as being worthy of a trial.

Soy Beans of all varieties make a wonderful hay crop, but we recommend the Laredo and Red Tanner when planted for hay purposes. Give Soy Beans a trial this year. (See garden seed section for edible Soy Beans.)

PLANT—the yellow varieties for crushing at the rate of 3 pecks per acre, in 38-inch rows. On the smaller size hay beans, such as Laredo and Tanner, a bushel will plant 3 acres.

Arksoy

The best medium-early variety for crushing purposes, with a very high oil content. A heavy producer. Erect in growth, making them easy to combine. Non-shattering qualities about the same as other yellow sorts. This bean did very well in Texas in 1941. Matures in 135 days. Price: lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Macoupin

The earliest maturing yellow bean ever to be grown in the Southwest. An ideal variety to plant when you want to follow up with a winter grain crop. This bean is slow to shatter and the oil content is higher than any other Southern yellow variety, testing 21.53 per cent. In our opinion this is the crushing bean for which the South has been waiting for some years. We strongly recommend Macoupin as the best, mainly for its earliness. Matures in 110 days. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

Edible Soy Beans

Please see Garden Seed section, listed with garden beans. See page 6.

We handle Soy Beans in car lots. Please ask for prices in large lots, advising quantity you expect to use.

Mamloxi

(Mammoth Yellow)

A large yellow bean, slow to shatter and is very prolific where adapted. One of the popular crushing sorts. The plant is very erect and bushy. Matures in 140 days. Price: lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Laredo

One of the best adapted and most popular hay varieties. A very small black bean, medium early in maturity but shatters and therefore must be harvested when ready. Matures in 135 days. Price, lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Red Tanner

A dandy hay variety, the seed are reddish in color, about the same size as the Laredo and will produce as much fine hay and more seed than the Laredo. The bean is tough, therefore suffering very little loss in threshing and cleaning. Matures in 135 days. Price, lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Mung Beans

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "E"

An exceptionally good hay crop and a wonderful soil improver and very drought resistant. We have enjoyed an increased demand for Mung Beans for sprouting purposes, as the sprouts are used extensively in preparation of numerous Chinese dishes. Previous to the war, the sprouts were imported from the Orient. Chinese restaurants in this country are now producing sprouts for their own use. About 5 pounds will plant an acre. Best results are obtained when planted in 2½- to 3-foot rows, 4 to 5 inches in the drill. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 95c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



A FIELD OF MUNG BEANS

Velvet Beans

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "E"

Velvet Beans make a greater growth of vines than any other known forage plant in the same length of time. They should be planted in rows 3 to 5 feet apart, at the rate of one-half bushel to three pecks per acre. They are also fine for planting in corn. These Beans make wonderful grazing for all kinds of stock, and even after frost has killed the vines, stock will eat vines and beans and fatten on them. Such vines and roots as are left by stock should be plowed under, as they are very rich in fertilizing value.

EARLY SPECKLED OR 100-DAY VINING VARIETY. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Vetch

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "C"

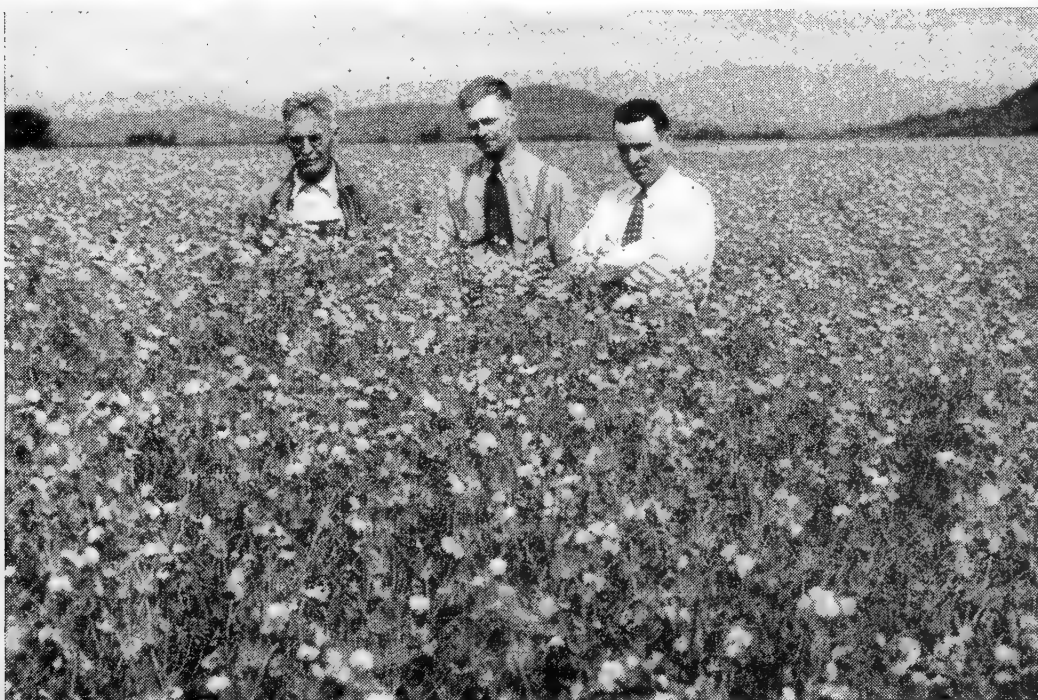
Vetch is another splendid forage plant. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and turn under purposes. This annual legume has been growing greatly in favor with the farmers and dairymen of the South. We strongly recommend the planting of this wonderful soil-building plant.

HAIRY WINTER VETCH (Vicia Villosa). This most popular variety is partly misnamed, as a large portion of the plants produced are smooth instead of hairy. May be sown either in spring or fall. When sown in spring it is ready to be cut by July. Sow 50 to 60 pounds of Vetch with the same amount of oats, using the oats to support the Vetch. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$3.60. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

COMMON VETCH (Vicia Sativa). About the same as Hairy Vetch except not quite so hardy. Sow in spring as well as fall. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$2.40. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

NOTICE

We carry in stock other varieties of Vetch during the fall of the year. Please write for our Fall Catalog—ready September 1st.



A FIELD OF HAIRY WINTER VETCH IN BLOOM

COTTON THAT MAKES MORE MONEY FOR GROWERS

Watson's Cotton and Watson's New Rowden Cotton Are the Two Most Profitable Cottons You Can Grow...

Over forty years in the development of better cotton means you're getting cottonseed that has the very finest qualities for sturdiness, quick development, drought and storm resistance, easy picking, and high gin turnout.

Watson Cotton and Watson's New Rowden Cotton have established themselves with Texas and Southwestern growers as two of the finest varieties of cotton grown. Because they have been developed to provide increased production and better quality, either of these two famous varieties means top profits for growers.

From every cotton-growing area in Texas and the Southwest come testimonials of the wonderful performance of Watson Cotton and Watson's New Rowden. You, too, can expect to enjoy the best results possible if you switch to Watson Cotton or Watson's New Rowden Cotton. You can prove to yourself that it costs less to make more money with Watson's Cottons.

Watson Cotton

Improved from Mebane—State Registered
An Easy-Picking Cotton

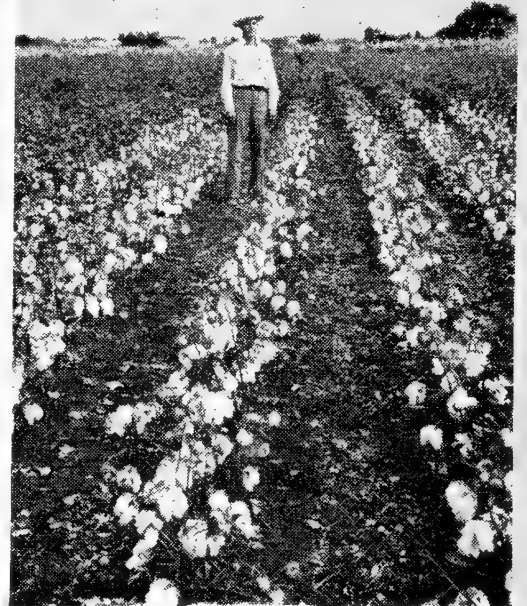
The Watson Cotton has been bred, grown and developed from the famous Mebane Cotton, in Dallas County, Texas, by Ferris Watson, a Cotton Breeder of more than twenty-five years' experience.

The Watson Cotton, on account of its many desirable characteristics, has now become one of the most popular varieties grown in the Southwest. Without a doubt, it is the easiest picking cotton in Texas. Many farmers say the difference in picking, alone, is worth the price of the seed.

This Cotton is early fruiting with light foliage. It usually matures its crop from one to two weeks earlier than other standard varieties. The remarkable heavy yielding qualities no doubt are accounted for by the fact that its earliness, alone, enables it to mature its heavy crop of large five-lock bolls before the insects have time to destroy them. Its long, penetrating roots enable it to stand drought remarkably well. Its staple usually runs from 1 inch to 1½ inches. Under normal condition 1,200 to 1,300 pounds of seed will produce a bale of 500 to 525 pounds of lint.

Watson Pedigreed seed are ginned on exclusive gins, where no other cotton is ginned. The seed are cared for in the most modern pedigreed seed plant in the South, and are put up in 3-bushel bags. Our stock of Watson Cotton is limited.

Price \$2.90 per bushel. In lots of 3 bushels or more rail freight prepaid to points in Texas. In shipments of 3 bushels or more, Texas freight rate allowed on out-of-state shipments. Six bushels or more, 10c per bushel less than priced above.



A FIELD OF WATSON COTTON

Watson New Rowden

IMPROVED FROM ROWDEN—STATE REGISTERED

Watson's new Rowden Cotton with its superior qualities has proved more than satisfactory where planted and for several reasons—it is earlier and very easily picked, also has good drought resistant qualities. This new Rowden Cotton has brought forth very enthusiastic reports from those who have tried it. This improved strain will give you a higher gin turnout, a heavier acre yield and larger bolls. We strongly recommend its planting in any area where Rowden cotton can be successfully produced.

Prices: \$2.90 per bushel. In lots of 3 bushels or more rail freight prepaid to points in Texas. In shipments of 3 bushels or more, Texas freight rate allowed on out-of-state shipments. Six bushels or more, 10c per bushel less than priced above.



INSPECTING WATSON COTTON FOR LENGTH OF STAPLE

Canada Field Peas

(*Pisum Sativum Arvense*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "C"

Plant during the months of October and November, and again in the early spring. They improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen. Yield heavy crops that may be grazed or made into hay, that stock eat greedily and thrive on. Grows 4 to 6 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. Pasturing the Peas makes them stand out better. It is a good idea when sowing the Peas to mix a bushel of oats, barley or wheat with 50 pounds of Peas per acre. This makes a fine mixture and makes good hay. If sown alone, sow about 75 pounds per acre, broadcast. Crop of this kind is splendid to plow under for green manure. Also used as a table Pea and is only excelled by the English Pea. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$2.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Austrian Peas

(*Pisum Arvense*)

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "C"

As a cover crop, it only needs ten to twelve pounds of growth to each 10 feet square, to plow under for fertilizer. It therefore can be planted in South Texas and Louisiana as early as the first of January; in North Texas, January 15 to February 1. Other crops planted on the same soil, following the plowing under of Austrian Peas, will show a tremendous increase in yield. Cattle, sheep and hogs will graze on a field of Austrian Peas and enjoy it.

The most economical manner is to plant Austrian Peas in rows. In doing this, one should plant in three-foot rows such as in planting corn, then turn back and plant between the rows, thus giving you 8-inch rows when finished. It requires only 30 pounds to plant an

acre in this way.

If wanted for pasture or hay, sow broadcast, 60 pounds to the acre; also 60 pounds to the acre when sown with an ordinary grain drill.

If you desire to sow with small grain such as oats, we suggest sowing one or two bushels of oats to the acre about as deep as the drill will put the oats, and then plant back over the oats with the Peas at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre, putting the Peas just deep enough to cover good, without disturbing the oats. This system of planting is necessary, as a mixture of peas and oats will not mix evenly enough to drill out uniformly. Sow in fall or early spring. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



A FIELD OF AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS

NICHOLSON'S TOP QUALITY GRAIN SORGHUMS

TREAT SORGHUMS WITH CERESAN

Nicholson's Non-Saccharine Grain Sorghums

Used mainly for grain, although the leaves are used for forage. The sugar content of the stalk is low compared to Saccharine Sorghums, but used to a good advantage for ensilage purposes. They have been known to produce where the rainfall was very light, and corn crops proved complete failures.



A FIELD OF NICHOLSON'S SELECTED HEGARI

Grohoma

A heavy grain yielding sorghum and the head does not shatter easily. Requires 132 days. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Nicholson's Selected Hegari

Purity Brand Fancy

It makes an enormous yield of grain in most sections of the State and is more desirable for forage or silage than either Kafir or Feterita. It is dwarf in habit of growth, producing large heads of white grains that do not shatter. Plant 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Stands dry weather well. Requires 114 days to full maturity. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Black Hull White Kafir

It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making straight, upright growth, has a strong stem with enormous, wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making an excellent fodder, either green or dried, for cattle and horses. The heads make the finest kind of feed. Sow in rows three feet apart, 5 to 10 pounds per acre. For fodder, sow one bushel per acre, broadcast. Requires 120 days to mature. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.00. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

TREAT ALL CEREAL SEED WITH
CERESAN
FOR GREATER YIELDS

Atlas Sorgo

A cross between Kafir Corn and Sourless Sorgo, resembles Kafir except it has a more Saccharine content. Has proved valuable in Western Kansas for its ability to withstand dry weather. Heads are erect and resemble Kafir except not as long. Plant 7 to 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

Darso

Low growing, heavily foliaged with a large stalk, usually tinged with red. Its straight stalk is sweet and juicy, showing by chemical analysis to contain 12.76 per cent saccharine in the juice, and analysis of the grain shows that the composition is very similar to that of Kafir. It matures earlier than Kafir, which fact has much to do with its drouth resistance. Darso makes excellent silage, and can be used as a grain, forage or silage crop. It has given splendid results in Texas. Requires 110 days to full maturity. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



DARSO

Blight-Resistant Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize

This strain of Dwarf Yellow Milo Maize possesses all the qualities of the ordinary variety with the addition of one good and important quality, that of being blight-resistant. It grows to approximately the same height, is very productive and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain, relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows three feet apart, 5 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Requires about 104 days to mature. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Egyptian Wheat

(Shallu)

It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder. Shallu or Egyptian Wheat should be sown in drills three feet apart, using from 5 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Requires 120 days to full maturity. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Feterita

It is drouth resistant and is therefore especially well suited as a crop under conditions of limited moisture—one of the best grain sorghums for silage, perhaps, for use in the humid regions in the State.

Requires 105 days to full maturity. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.



A FIELD OF BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR

IF IT'S NICHOLSON'S SEED, IT'S GOOD SEED

Nicholson's "Purity Brand" Fancy Double Dwarf Yellow Milo

This variety retains all the good qualities of its parent, the Dwarf Yellow Milo, and does not grow quite as tall. Has immense heads, and the seeds are large. It is quick to mature, and may be planted late in the season as a "catch-crop" and have plenty of time to make before frost. When planted in the early spring it will mature a crop early, and after the heads are cut the stalk will branch out and produce additional cuttings of heads. The compact stalk makes harvesting much easier. Extra fancy seed, large, bright. Requires 101 days to mature. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.25. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Martin's Combine Milo

An ideal heavy yielding Milo Maize of uniform maturity. Can be harvested with a combine in the row. During recent years it has gained in popularity in the western part of Texas and should do well in all sections as it requires only 90 days to mature and has drought resistant qualities. The grain is darker than Yellow Maize and has a reddish cast. Plant at the rate of three to five pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.00. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Quadroon Milo

A cross of Milo Maize and Kafir Corn, making it a good dry weather crop. Makes good forage but does not yield as heavy as Hegari. A heavy grain producer. Early maturing. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Schrock Kafir

(Sagaria)

Fine for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet and grows an abundance of broad, long leaves. It is a wonderful grain to stool out, not unusual for one seed to send up 6 to 10 stalks, each making a fine head of large, light brown grains, which make excellent stock and poultry feed. Drill at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Requires 115 days to mature. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.



FANCY DOUBLE DWARF MILO



PURITY BRAND MILLET

MILLET

We have made a specialty of Millet seed, recleaning it thoroughly with the latest and most improved machinery. Our Purity Brand Fancy Big Head Golden Millet is cultivated, Southern grown, and is the very finest grade that we can buy. If you grow Millet for seed and want to produce large heads, you should sow about 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills, and cultivate like a crop of corn. If planted for hay, sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre, broadcast. Any reasonably good land will produce satisfactory crops of Millet. Sow in April, May or June.

NICHOLSON'S PURITY BRAND FANCY BIG GOLDEN. This is the finest quality of Millet that we handle, and we have an enormous demand for it every year; numbers of our customers will plant no other kind; it makes the largest heads of any Millet we have ever seen grow. If you plant it once you will never plant any other kind. It grows very rank and is best variety for hay or fodder. On good, rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and hay is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay greedily. A yield of five tons per acre is nothing unusual. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

FANCY GOLDEN. This is our second best grade of seed. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 40c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

PEARL OR CATTAIL (Pencillaria). This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained a height of 3 to 4 feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Pearl or Cattail Millet should be planted before May. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

HOG, MANITOBA OR PROSO. This variety grows larger than the common kind of Millet, and is valuable as poultry and stock food. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 lbs., \$1.10. Write for prices in larger quantities.

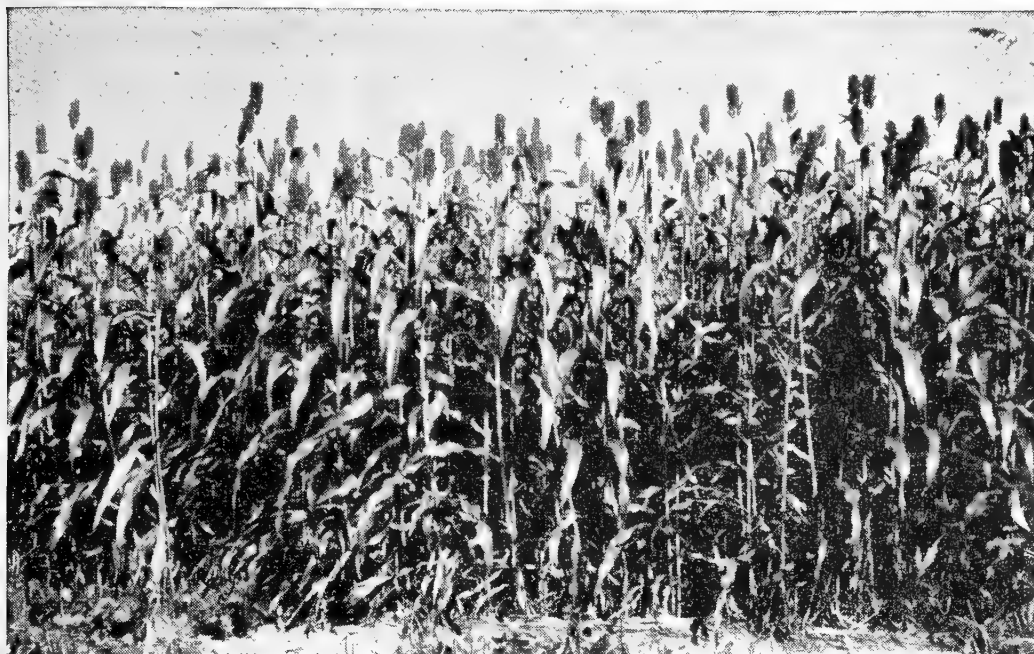
QUANTITY PRICES

You may need greater amounts of Field Seeds than are priced. If this be the case, do not hesitate to write us, stating the quantity needed. We will be pleased to give you our best prices.



MARTIN'S COMBINE MILO

MORE SUGAR IN SACCHARINE SORGHUMS



A FIELD OF CANE

Saccharine Sorghums

CANE SEED FOR SYRUP

These varieties are largely used for making syrup; they are also used to grow Cane for feed and ensilage. Sow in drills, using 5 to 10 pounds per acre.

GOLDEN ROD. Extra large in size and in height and gives from 65 to 80 per cent of its weight in juice. For syrup it should be planted in drills, using from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre. Planted in drills for silage use from 8 to 12 pounds per acre. It may be sown broadcast for hay, using from 60 to 80 pounds per acre. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

SUGAR DRIP. A popular variety in the East Texas syrup making district. Heavy in juice content. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

STRAIGHT HEAD RIBBON. This is a selection from the old Texas Crookneck variety, producing a very similar if not larger stalk, but an upright head, yielding several hundred gallons of the syrup per acre. Does best planted in 3-foot rows, using about 5 pounds of seed per acre. Is also used extensively for ensilage on account of the enormous yield. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger quantities.

ORIENTAL OR HONEYDRIP. Matures in 125 to 158 days. The growth is very tall with many joints to the stalk, and necessarily a more vigorous root system, the tonnage production is greater than that of any other variety. This is a favorite Cane where sorghum production and ensilage tonnage is desired, and when the growing season is sufficiently long to mature it. Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Cane Seed for Forage

The following varieties are the best to use for forage. Sow 5 to 10 pounds per acre in drills or 100 to 150 pounds broadcast for hay.

EARLY AMBER. Largely used to sow for forage. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Requires 94 days to mature. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.10. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

ORANGE. A later variety than the Amber and is used for forage. It is excellent for ensilage. Requires 97 days to mature. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.10. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

RED TOP SUMAC. Makes very fine fodder and is very extensively planted in Texas. Requires 107 days to mature. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

NICHOLSON'S PURITY BRAND FANCY RED TOP SUMAC. This is our finest quality of Red Top Sumac Cane. Requires 107 days to mature. Please write us for prices on Purity Brand Red Top Cane, as our supply is very limited.

Crotalaria Spectabilis—The Wonder Soil Builder

INOCULATE SEED WITH NITRAGIN "E"

Crotalaria spectabilis is a great summer legume, adding nitrogen to the soil at the rate of about 800 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. A yield of 40,000 pounds of green material per acre is not uncommon with *crotalaria*. The organic materials produced by the decomposition of *crotalaria spectabilis* are able to attack unavailable plant food materials, and make them useful to the crop. *Crotalaria spectabilis* produces more humus and more nitrogen per acre than any other crop. This makes it the cheapest cover crop to grow. It has succeeded in the Southern States and as far north as Vincennes, Indiana. It is not a host to injurious insects and diseases. It will reseed each year and is not a pest.

Crotalaria spectabilis is used as a summer cover and soil builder in groves, orchards, vineyards, etc. It is planted in corn and other farm crops at the last cultivation and makes a tremendous growth the same season. It will build up the worn out land so common on every farm. It has been known to double crop yields following it. As shown by actual test *Crotalaria* is about four times as good for soil building as velvetbeans.

Crotalaria spectabilis can be planted as soon as frost danger is past. It should be planted in well prepared soil and can be planted broadcast or in drills. Ten pounds of seed are required per acre for broadcast planting and about half that much when drilled.

Caution: Do not allow chickens to peck up seed after being planted, as the seed will sour in their craw and will cause death at times. The growing plant is also injurious to stock and poultry. Do not allow grazing as this plant is recommended only as a soil builder. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Plant the Best Seed—to Obtain Best Results

"Food for Freedom" is the keynote of a national farm production campaign for "complete mobilization" of American agriculture to care for domestic needs, as well as those of our allied nations.

Being in danger, the nation calls on each industry for the maximum output of goods that will strengthen defense. The call came to agriculture first of all.

Beef, pork, cheese, etc., will also play an important part in the food lineup; therefore improve your pastures and plant ample crops for stock feeding.

You can aid the "War Effort" best by sowing only good seed. Plant "Nicholson's Tested Pasture and Field Crop Seed."



CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS

NICHOLSON'S SELECTED FIELD CORN

Open Pollinated Varieties of Seed Corn Are Very Scarce, We Suggest Your Early Order

We handle principally Southern grown corn, as we find it gives best results. However, in some cases it is advisable to plant a smaller acreage of Northern grown corn, which is earlier and may make a crop, when your main crop would be lost on account of dry summer. Treat your corn with Semesan Jr. before planting. See page 63 for prices.

Nicholson's Popular Varieties

HASTING'S PROLIFIC. Makes two or more ears to the stalk; requires 110 days to mature. Shells out exceptionally heavy and is good for roasting ears, meal, or stock feeding. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.85; 2 bu., \$9.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

WHITE RED COB. Large ear of the finest Corn. Grains very deep, wide and thick; red cob, very popular wherever tried. We recommend this as being the finest variety of White Red Cob Corn. You will make no mistake in planting the White Red Cob. Requires 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

LARGE YELLOW DENT. The finest yellow Corn for the Southern planter. Has a large, deep grain, good sized ears. We sell more of this variety than any Corn we handle and recommend it as the best yellow, Southern grown Corn. Our seed is all carefully selected. It will please you. Requires 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

BLOODY BUTCHER. A beautiful red grain. A splendid yielder. Requires 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

RED JUNE CORN. A red Mexican June Corn that stands the drouth well. The ear is slightly larger than the regular June Corn. Requires 110 to 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

STRAWBERRY. Has always done well in Texas. It is large-eared and very heavy cropper. Fine all-purpose Corn. Crop very short. Requires 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

IMPROVED SQUAW. A natural drouth-resisting variety. Most of the Corn runs to blue and white grains. Makes a first-class large ear, 10 to 12 inches long. Many people plant it late in the season the same as Mexican June Corn. We recommend it highly. Requires 110 to 115 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

YELLOW HICKORY KING. Same as the original White Hickory King, except in color. Unable to supply this year.

Nicholson's Northern Grown Corn

REID'S YELLOW DENT. A splendid variety. Ears are of good size, with very deep, bright yellow kernels. Cob is small, stalks grow to a medium height and often produce two ears. Requires 85 to 95 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.00; 2 bu., \$7.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

GOLD MINE. Similar to Silvermine except in color. Ears are of good size and symmetrical; a bright golden yellow color, and cob is small. Requires 90 to 100 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.00; 2 bu., \$7.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

EARLY WHITE PEARL. Use for roasting ears as well as for field purposes. A little larger, smoother ear; has more fluid in it than Silvermine. Requires 90 to 95 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.00; 2 bu., \$7.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

EARLY SILVERMINE. A standard white variety. Splendid yielder, extremely hardy, will produce well on thin soil. By some, white Corn is considered a surer cropper than yellow. Requires 90 to 95 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.20; bu., \$4.00; 2 bu., \$7.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

TEXAS GOLDEN PROLIFIC CORN. State Certified. A "yellow prolific" corn, the result of a cross between the common white prolific and yellow varieties of corn, developed and released for the first time in the season of 1940, by a Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Has most of the good growing qualities of the common white prolific with the addition of the desirable yellow feature which makes it a much more valuable corn due to its high vitamin content. Will average 3 to 5 ears to the stalk. This corn has good tip coverage and weevil resistance; makes good ensilage. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.85; 2 bu., \$9.50. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

YELLOW SURECROPPER. This variety was originated by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station. In type of plant and ear and in productiveness, it is almost like the white Surecropper, one of the best for the Southwest. Almost pure yellow in color and has a high vitamin content. It is very popular. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00; 2 bu., \$9.50. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

SURECROPPER. An early maturing and drouth-resisting Corn, suitable for spring and summer planting, and is considerably used to plant in stubble ground after grain has been cut. Ears are of good size, stocky and well formed. Requires 110 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.50; 2 bu., \$8.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

HICKORY KING. Has the smallest cob of any Corn grown. Makes a very large, white, flat grain; largely planted for roasting ears. Requires 110 to 115 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



NICHOLSON'S YELLOW DENT

WHITE WONDER. Immense quantities of the variety have been planted all over Texas for a number of years. Requires 110 to 120 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.75; 2 bu., \$9.30. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

DWARF MEXICAN JUNE. This Corn is planted very extensively during the months of May, June and July; stands the dry weather and makes a splendid yield with a moderate amount of moisture. Requires 110 days. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.35; bu., \$4.50; 2 bu., \$8.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

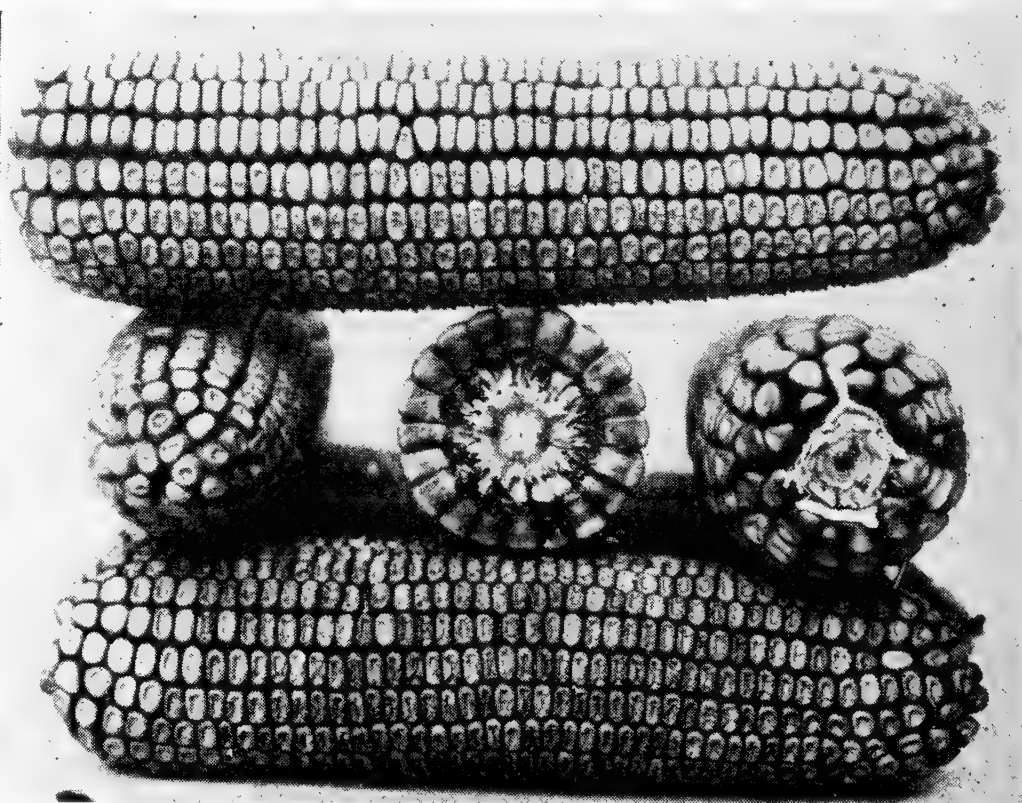
Pop Corn

Pop Corn is a treat for all members of the family. Make reservation for a few rows in the garden.

WHITE RICE. Best variety of white Pop Corn for popping. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

LITTLE BUSTER OR HULLESS. Produces well in the South. Extra small grain and excellent for popping. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

SOUTH AMERICAN. A large yellow grain Corn that grows well in Texas. Cream colored when popped and has distinct flavor. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.



HYBRID FIELD CORN -- YIELD MORE

ORDER EARLY

We have always supplied our customers with the BEST in Field Seeds and in line with this policy, we offer Hybrid Corn only in varieties we think best adapted to Texas.

For the past four years, we have sold every bushel of Certified Hybrid Field Corn we could obtain and have received many reports of increased yields over open-pollinated varieties.

If you have not previously planted Hybrid Corn, we suggest that you learn from your County Agricultural Agent the number best adapted to your locality; one certain number will excel in yield over another in different areas.

PRICES

All Hybrid Corn here listed: Peck, \$2.75; ½ bu., \$5.00; bu., \$9.00. Rail Freight Prepaid to Points in Texas.

National Hybrid Seed Corn

One reason for the good performance of National Hybrid in Texas is due to the inbred parents out of Texas and other Southern varieties that are used in them. This Southern blood gives us an ear with a good size kernel, a long grain, and a good shuck covering over the ear. These hybrids pull much like our native open-pollinated varieties.

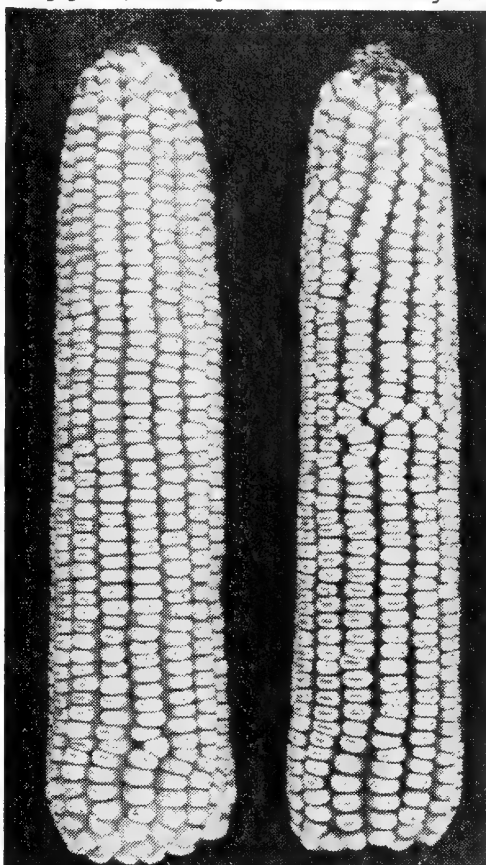
Our National Hybrid seed is pure double-crossed hybrid seed. This seed is not a one-half hybrid resulting from a top cross between a hybrid parent and an open-pollinated variety, but is 100 per cent hybrid. These National Hybrids go all the way and give you the full value and all the advantages obtained from pure double cross hybrids.

NATIONAL HYBRID 134 T. A new yellow Hybrid corn introduced by Reid National Corn Company.

Produces a large soft yellow grain, more similar to our open pollinated Yellow Dent than most other Hybrids.

The seed we have to offer will produce in Texas, as it is a double-cross Hybrid of Southern origin. We think it is certainly worthy of trial.

NATIONAL HYBRID 134TH. A yellow dent hybrid with good shuck covering over the ear, has a good sized kernel and long grain. Produces highest yields on good soil either bottom land or upland, is drought resistant and has a strong stalk. Recommended for the Black Land Prairie Belt and East Texas.



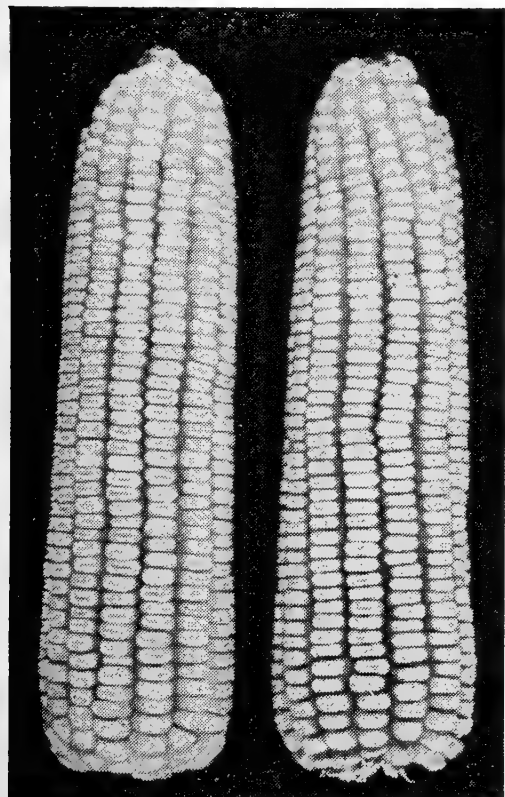
NO. 12 TEXAS HYBRID

Texas Hybrid No. 18

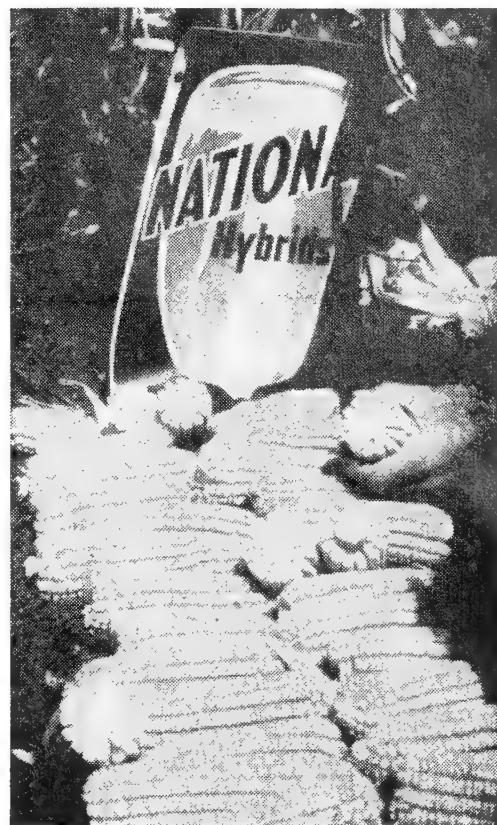
TEXAS HYBRID NO. 18. We offer this excellent true double-cross Hybrid this season for the first time. Produces a long ear of medium size yellow grains and can be successfully planted in all corn producing sections of Texas. This corn is somewhat similar to Texas Hybrid No. 12 with an additional inbred. Has given very good results in field tests. We suggest that you order early. Our supply is limited.

Texas Hybrid No. 20

Texas No. 20 in a new Hybrid, and we offer it this year for the first time. It enjoys an excellent record in Texas test plots. It is a double cross of four of the best Texas varieties. Large medium soft grains, deep yellow in color. Has a heavy rooting system with a full shuck covering. This number is highly recommended by all Texas producers.



NO. 8 TEXAS HYBRID

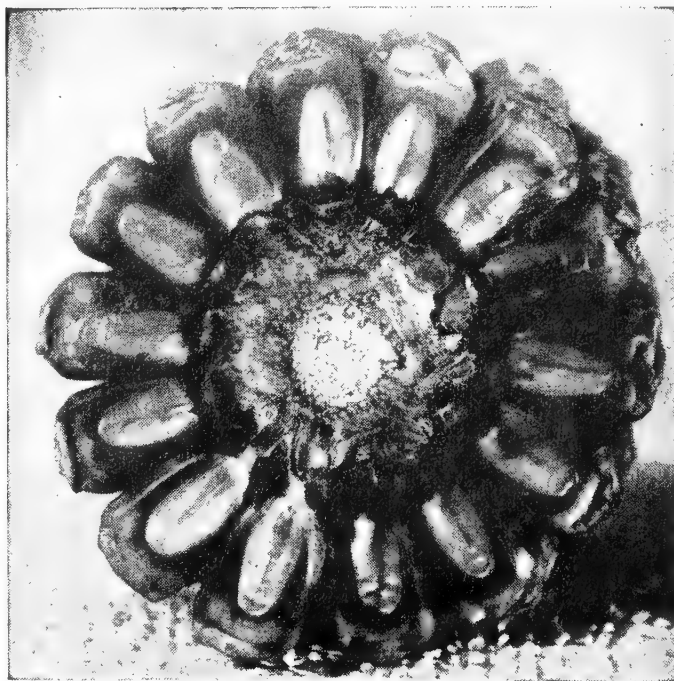


134TH HYBRID AT GARLAND, TEXAS

Texas Hybrids

TEXAS HYBRID NO. 8. This is a good yellow corn of the Surcropper type. Grains and ears are of fair size and it will prove to be a popular Texas hybrid. This corn is produced by planting each fifth row with 127C X 132A (a true hybrid parent) with certified Yellow Surcropper. Considerable work by hand is required to produce this strain. This variety is strongly recommended by our Texas Agricultural authorities.

TEXAS HYBRID NO. 12. A double-cross hybrid. It is of the yellow dent type and has proven to be one of the heaviest yielders of the Texas Hybrids. Has excellent drought resistant qualities and we do not hesitate recommending this one.



A CROSS SECTION 134TH HYBRID

NICHOLSON'S SEEDS GIVE BETTER RESULTS



NICHOLSON'S HEAVY YIELDING SEED OATS

Bearded Barley

Makes excellent pasture and yields from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. We sell immense quantities of this splendid variety each fall. Barley should be planted at the rate of about two bushels per acre. Ground Barley makes wonderful feed. Please ask for prices.

Russian Sunflower

The seed is highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it. Single heads measure 12 to 20 inches in diameter and contain large quantities of seed, and can be raised much cheaper than corn. This is a profitable crop for the farmer to grow, as there is a big demand for the seed to mix in poultry feeds. Five to ten pounds will plant an acre. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Kindly write us for prices in larger quantities.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The use of Rape has grown in a few years from a few thousand pounds of seed used, to thousands of tons of seed per year. Rape is one of the most valuable forage plants, its many uses being considered, that has ever been introduced into the United States. Until lately, Rape has been grown mostly for sheep pasture, but in recent years people have learned that it is equally valuable as a forage crop for cattle, hogs and poultry. The young tender leaves of Rape make fine greens for table use and are preferred by some to mustard and other greens. To those of our customers who are not familiar with Rape, we will say that it grows something like a cabbage plant before the cabbage begins to head up; however, the Rape makes a larger plant, often 18 inches to 2 feet high, under favorable weather conditions and on good soil Rape will produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. It can be grown in the fall as it stands our winters without killing; it can also be sown in the spring with good results. Sow in drills at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Prices: Pkt., 10c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

It Will Pay You to Treat Your
SEED OATS, BARLEY AND WHEAT
With New Improved Ceresan at the New Low Cost Per Bushel
See Page 64



HOGS IN A FIELD OF DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rye

Farmers, dairymen and stock raisers appreciate the value of Rye as a winter pasture crop. Sow at the rate of 1¼ to 1½ bushels per acre.

FALL OR WINTER. Rye has long been recognized as one of our best grains for winter pasture. The seed we offer is all thoroughly re-cleaned and tested for germination. Pk., 70c; but., \$2.45; 10 bu. lots, \$2.35 per bushel, not prepaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Seed Wheat

AUSTIN. New leading variety of bearded winter wheat. Heavy yielder. Account of heavy demand last fall, we are sold out until new crop seed is available.

SMOOTH HEAD. Unable to supply until fall

TENMARQ. Unable to supply until fall.

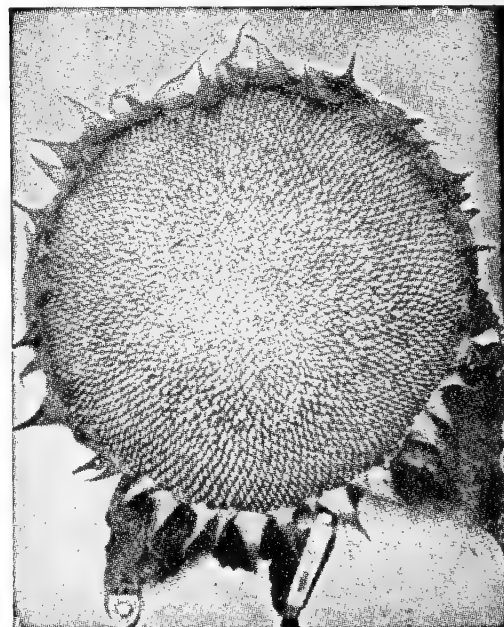
Nicholson's Seed Oats

We exercise the greatest care in selecting and cleaning all of our seed stock, which we believe is equal to any that can be obtained. Sow oats in spring or fall, using 2½ bushels per acre. Treat oats with New Improved Ceresan before sowing.

FANCY RED RUST-RESISTANT. We recommend these Oats to particular farmers who want a good quality of seed. We will be glad to submit samples. Bu., \$1.70; 10 bu. lots at \$1.65 per bu., not prepaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

NICHOLSON'S IMPROVED 100 BUSHEL RED RUST-RESISTANT. This is an exceptionally fine strain of Red Rust-Resistant Oats that have been giving fine results in Texas. We have had our seed grown for several years by one of the best farmers in Dallas County. They have been yielding from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. We recommend them very highly. Please write for prices.

NORTEX IMPROVED RED RUST-RESISTANT. This is an excellent heavy yielding red Oat developed by the experimental station at Denton. Our stock is extra fancy. Please ask for prices.



RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

BROOM CORN AND PEANUTS . . . FOR CASH CROPS



PEANUTS—IMPROVED VIRGINIA JUMBO

Peanuts

INOCULATE PEANUTS WITH NITRAGIN "E"

For medium light, loamy or sandy soil. Peanuts are one of the most profitable crops. They yield very largely—yields of fifty bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage and produce ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts.

TENNESSEE LONG RED. A fine variety, especially adapted to black, waxy land, as well as sandy soil. The nuts contain three large kernels each, and are enormously productive. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA JUMBO. A very profitable sort, planted almost exclusively by the Peanut-growing section of Virginia. It is the standard variety for roasting. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

RECLEANED SPANISH. Spanish peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, which makes the cultivation easier. While the nuts are smaller, they are much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts and contain a higher per cent of oil than do the other varieties. The best crop in the South for fattening hogs. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Place your order
early; greater
access to more
complete stocks.



BROOM CORN

Broom Corn

SCARBROUGH DWARF (Improved). This type has much less seed on it, and is on the upper one-third of the brush, allowing much cleaner threshing and bales weigh fully one-third more and make the finest smooth parlor brooms, and also contain enough heavier, coarse brush for house brooms. We suggest planting four to six seeds in a hill with hills 30 to 36 inches apart, rows 40 inches apart. This plan allows better air circulation through the field and being in hills furnishes much shade protection to the pulled heads as piled in large handfuls, heads up, on the north side of the standing hill. The best way to cure is to thresh same day as pulled and put in drying frames for a week, then bale carefully. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

STANDARD EVERGREEN. It is very early and when properly planted and cultivated has beautiful green brush and commands the highest price. Harvested by cutting. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

BLACK SPANISH. This variety matures about 10 days earlier than Evergreen, and has dark brown or black chaff on the seeds. It has a tendency to produce a finer, straighter brush than the Evergreen variety, and is said to be somewhat less subject to reddening, consequently bringing a higher price. It is not as heavy a yielder as some other varieties, but account of its earliness it stands a better chance to escape drouth period. Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

SUCCESSFUL PLANTING OF SMALL GRASS SEED

Soil Preparation

Breaking the land is not necessary, except where it has become badly baked or where the grass sod is so dense that the seed can not well come in contact with the soil. In most cases, merely stir or scar the land with a disc harrow or scratcher, setting your machine for very shallow work.

A firm seed bed that has been prepared a couple of months in advance and is thoroughly compact is highly important for such grasses as Dallis and Carpet. A short dry spell will kill the young seedlings in loose ground, such as is prepared for corn and cotton.

In the wooded sections the underbrush and most of the trees should be removed, leaving only some of the best trees for shade and timber. The stumps should also be removed as soon as possible, so that the pasture can be mowed to control weeds.

Should you intend planting the seed on soil that is not going to be harrowed, it will be well to have it free from weeds.

One of the most important things to remember in soil preparation: **If the ground be plowed, it should be done several months before sowing the seed, so that the soil may become well settled, as a firm seed bed is absolutely necessary.**

More failures with grasses and clovers have been due to soil preparation than any other one cause. Farmers often get the idea that they must have a good "loose" seed bed for grasses and

clovers, just as they would for farm crops. This is not true. **You must have a firm seed bed**, or the small seedlings will die soon after sprouting. Lands that have had crops on them this season are well enough prepared.

Planting Suggestions

The seeds of grasses and clovers are so extremely small as to be able to come up through only a thin layer of soil. The covering of the seeds can scarcely be too shallow. Suitable implements for covering such seeds are a weeder, a brush drag, or a spike-tooth harrow set up for very shallow work. Under some conditions, mere rolling gives sufficient covering, and we know of a good many successful plantings where the seeds were not covered at all, when planted just before a rain. One successful planter has told us that he simply sows the seed on top of the soil and forgets them, claiming a more satisfactory stand when handled in this manner.

It is also reported by a great many successful planters that mixing the seed with barnyard manure, and placing a small shovelful of the mixed manure and seed about five feet apart over the field, results in a better stand than is the case where the seed is sown without the manure.

Should you sow the seed and attempt to cover them, remember that the small seeds will not come up should they be covered too deep.

BEST QUALITY GRASS SEEDS ARE THE CHEAPEST

Nicholson's Heavy Hi-Quality Grasses for Pasture

Nicholson's Tested Grass Seeds enjoy a most enviable reputation as to germination, purity and quality and are not to be confused with the lighter weight poor quality seeds that are usually offered at inviting prices. It is much to your advantage to plant a fewer pounds of better grade seed than more pounds of cheap seed that are trashy and often carry disease. Nicholson's Grass Seeds make better pastures.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass

NICHOLSON'S EXTRA FANCY BERMUDA GRASS SEED (*Cynodon Dactylon*). Will grow on almost any soil, makes splendid grazing as well as hay. In order to have best success in the growing of Bermuda Grass the seed should be planted in the spring or late summer, when the weather is warm and moist. If sown before a wet spell the seed will come up in a very short time after rain. Have the ground well prepared, then sow the seed broadcast, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. After sowing run a roller over the land so as to firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed. Bermuda Grass is also splendid to use in connection with other grasses and clovers for permanent pasture. In the fall, Red Top Grass or Rye Grass can be sown on the Bermuda Grass and in this way will produce green grass all winter, as these will take the place of the Bermuda. **Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid.** Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

NICHOLSON'S EXTRA FANCY HULLED BERMUDA GRASS. This is the same as our Extra Fancy Bermuda Grass, but the hull is removed. This operation hastens germination. Many of our customers have reported to us that their plantings of the hulled seed have come up in seven to ten days after sowing. One of our customers who sows large quantities of Bermuda each season has written us that he will not use anything but the hulled seed in the future. He gave the hulled seed a fair trial and was certainly pleased and satisfied with the results. **Lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.90, postpaid.** Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Bird Grass

POA TRIVIALIS (Bird Grass). A splendid grass to sow under the shade of trees or in shady places where other grass does not do well. Also used in mixture of grasses for lawns or pastures. Imported item, unable to supply at present.

Buffalo Grass

BUFFALO GRASS (Treated Seed). Treated so as to hasten and increase germination. A most nutritious grass for all livestock. Does well on clay or heavy loam soil. As a whole it is well adapted to Texas. After starting, the plants spread rapidly, by means of surface runners. **Lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.40, postpaid.** Please ask for price in larger quantities.

Carpet Grass

FANCY CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus Compressus*). A perennial, spreading by creeping stems which root at every joint, thus forming a close, compact turf. Flourishes on land short in lime, thrives under grazing and trampling. Will stand more close grazing, trampling and overflow than any pasture grass known. In barren desert or piney woods plains will produce a perpetual grazing ground. It is not a weed or a pest; plowing under will destroy it completely. The Government says in any Southern coastal plains or flat woods country this grass is better than Bermuda Grass. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high. Can also be used with good results on lawns, also golf courses. Would advise all of our customers to give this wonderful grass a thorough trial. Sow in September or October; also in February, March and April at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid.** Ask for prices in larger quantities.

It is wise to consider the quality of your land if you plan to put in grasses for a permanent pasture, since grasses require a rich soil to do their best. Poor land, in time, can be made to produce a good pasture, but first plantings should be Clovers or some other legume which will store nitrogen in the soil. This will greatly increase chances for better results from grass plantings.

Dallis Grass

DALLIS GRASS (*Paspalum Dilatatum*). Dallis Grass is a perennial, and is not a pest. It grows continuously, except in freezing weather, a smaller growth in proportion to the degree of dryness. While it does not grow in freezing weather, it comes nearer growing all the year around than any other grass. Dallis Grass will gradually choke out Johnson Grass and other weeds, if grazed fairly close. It needs only a start, in order to stop washes and gullies. It is very easy to eradicate, one plowing will kill it out. In our trial grounds we found it stood the hot, dry summer better than any other grass.

The leaves are broad, a vivid green in color, and bunchy in growth. It makes a good pasture for all kinds of livestock and can be sown anywhere at almost any time. It is a great labor saver. Dairy cows and other livestock attend to the harvesting of this grass and no plowing, hoeing or cultivating is required. It will grow on hilly, rough or washed land and puts them to beneficial use. We recommend that every farmer give Dallis Grass a thorough trial. Sow about 10 pounds per acre, or mix with other grasses and clover most any time of the year.

FANCY SEED. Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.20, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Chewing's Fescue

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca Rubra*). Chewing's Fescue Grass is used for both pasture and lawns. This grass seems to thrive on sandy or gravelly soil, where many other varieties fail. On account of the fine quality of turf which it produces, it is much used on golf courses, particularly so, if the soil is sandy.

The leaves are bright green and the plant does not grow in tufts, but creeps by underground stems, so that one plant may eventually cover a circle two to four feet in diameter.

Plant at the rate of 30 pounds to the acre in September, October or November. **Lb., \$1.10; 2 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid.** Please write for prices in larger lots.

NICHOLSON'S Quality and Service

When an organization is permitted to serve its many customers for more than half a century, they are bound to have satisfied them. To do this a firm must give value received—quick and dependable service—and must be wholly reliable.

NICHOLSON'S is such an organization made up of seedpeople with years of training and experience in their respective departments and each one taking a personal interest in the handling of your orders. If you have not already done so, why not join our long list of satisfied customers?

IT WILL BE A PLEASURE TO
SERVE YOU

Johnson Grass

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halpense*). Considered one of the finest grasses for hay in the South. The only objection is that it is difficult to eradicate. **Lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid.** Account of very small quantity of seed harvested, please ask for prices in larger lots.

Kentucky Blue Grass

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*). Kentucky Blue Grass is not very popular in most sections of the South, but there is a demand for limited amounts for planting in sections where its worth has been proven. We have seen reasonably good results in Texas where planted in the shade of large trees. One pound of seed will sow 10x20 feet, the equivalent of 200 square feet. Forty pounds per acre are required for pasture sowing. Sow in fall for best results. **Lb., 70c; 2 lbs., \$1.30, postpaid.** Ask for prices in larger quantities.

The Old Saying
"An Ounce of Prevention is
Worth a Pound of Cure"

Applies Well to Seeds

No matter what methods are found for killing weeds, the first step in their control always will be the planting of GOOD seed.

Below: DALLIS GRASS



GOOD PASTURES CARRY MORE CATTLE

Red Top Grass

RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Alba*). Red Top is a fine grass for pasture, hay or lawn. It is a perennial, with a creeping habit of growth which makes a coarse, loose turf. The leaves are about one-fourth of an inch wide with slender stems. This grass thrives best in low moist soil and will stand all kinds of wet weather or considerable drouth on such soil. Will do well on soil so poor in lime that other grasses fail. It is often used for holding breaks to prevent erosion.

This grass is splendid for sowing on Bermuda lawns in the fall of the year; it will make you a beautiful green lawn throughout the winter months.

Sow the seed in September, October or November at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. Suggest that you write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1254, which will give you more information on Red Top Grass. Found good in the South for winter golf greens. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.10. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Rescue Grass

FANCY RESCUE GRASS (*Bromus Catharticus*). Also called Prairie Grass, and is one of the most nutritious for permanent pasture grasses and does well in most soils, although the best results will be secured from somewhat moist soil. It grows wild in various sections of Texas and is especially useful for winter and spring grazing, as it stays green all during the winter and spring. It dies down as soon as the weather gets warm. If allowed to reseed itself, it will come up again in the fall. September and October are the best months to sow, broadcasting the seed at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre. It is also splendid to use in permanent pasture mixtures. The seeds are large, nearly equal to oats in size. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Soil Improvement

Livestock, pasture and cover crops are the quickest, best and most profitable way to replenish plant foods in soil.

Rhodes Grass

RHODES GRASS (*Chloris Gayana*). Rhodes Grass is a perennial hay and pasture crop. It is especially adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Colder than this it will probably winter-kill.

On good ground Rhodes Grass will grow over four feet high, with a fine, leafy stem, and it makes hay easy to cure and of the best quality. It can be cut from three to five times a season.

The grass spreads by runners on top of the ground. These runners may be six feet long, with joints every six inches or so, taking root and throwing up new plants. In this way it covers the ground rapidly. The frequent joints and the many crowns make it an ideal pasture crop. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice, sowing 6 pounds each way. Lb., 90c; 2 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid.

This is an imported item. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Rye Grass

RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). The seed we handle is American grown, of the Italian variety.

Of all the grasses for winter and spring pasture, we consider Rye Grass to be one of the best. Each plant, under favorable conditions, makes a round bunch with 20 or more shoots. Many varieties of Rye Grass are in use, but the American grown seed of the Italian variety is by far the best for the South. It is exceptionally hardy, standing very cold weather, and stays green all during the winter, spring and early summer.

Rye Grass is an annual, and, if allowed to go to seed, will re-seed itself and come up again when the weather gets cool in the fall. It makes excellent grazing for all kinds of livestock and, if cut for hay, single cuttings will yield one to two tons of hay per acre. It grows from one and one-half to two and one-half feet high.

It is a wonderful grass to include in mixtures with other grasses and clovers for permanent pastures, this applying especially where you are starting a new pasture.

Plant in fall and early spring, at the rate of 35 to 40 pounds per acre, or about one-quarter of this amount when planting with other grasses or clovers. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



SUDAN GRASS IS A HEAVY YIELDER

Sudan Grass

SUDAN GRASS (*Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*). Stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. Number of cuttings per season, therefore, depends on the length of the season. Usually matures in ninety days from first cutting. Its feeding values mark it as one of the dependable crops for every farmer. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. In arid districts, it is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart. This requires five pounds of seed per acre. It is also sown broadcast where the rainfall is sufficient to produce corn. Sudan makes the highest yield and best quality of hay when sown broadcast, using from 25 to 50 pounds of seed per acre. Fancy seed, lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c, postpaid. Kindly write for prices in larger lots.

SUDAN GRASS (Sweet). Obtainable this year in a commercial way in quantity. We recommend a trial planting. Prices: Lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

Velvet Grass

VELVET GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*). Velvet Grass is known on the Pacific Coast as Mesquite Grass and is not to be confused with Texas Curly Mesquite.

An excellent hay to sow for both grazing and cutting for hay. It makes a strong growth of soft, broad leaves, about 8 to 12 inches long, and has no stalk or stem to make it coarse. Mesquite grass is a hardy, long-lived perennial and will withstand continuous mowing or grazing. Under favorable conditions two or three cuttings may be obtained in a season. It is best to cut for hay when in full bloom, at which time the branches of the panicle are spreading; later they close up and become erect. We recommend the sowing of Mesquite Grass in mixture with other grasses or clovers in September or October; also in the early spring, at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.90. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Crested Wheat Grass

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum Cristatum*). A drought-resistant perennial. It is adapted to a wide range of soil-types and responds quickly to small amounts of moisture. Good for hay and pasture. Plant in fall and early spring on firm seed bed. 6 to 10 pounds per acre in close drills. We recommend this grass as worthy of a trial in Texas. Lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.60. Ask for prices in larger quantities.



A FIELD OF RYE GRASS

NICHOLSON'S WELL KNOWN PASTURE MIXTURES

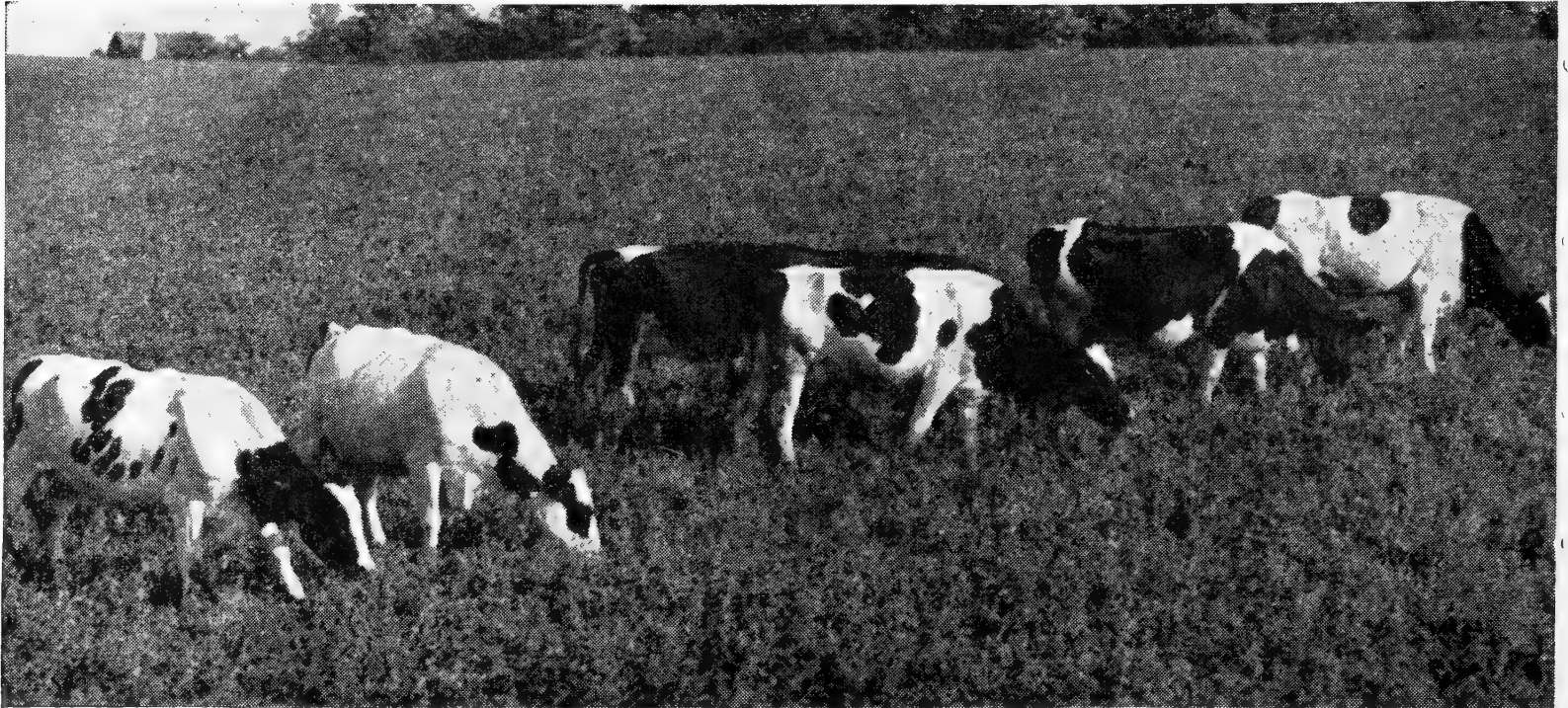
We were unable to fill orders for Pasture Mixtures during the war, but now being able to import a few items, we ask that you write for prices. Be sure to specify mixture number wanted.

In our opinion mixed grasses and clovers do best when planted in the fall of the year, as the moisture for the next few months is reasonably assured, but at the same time some of our mixtures do well planted in the spring. We, however, suggest that you write us in the spring before ordering any special mixture.

If you intend sowing new ground with a pasture mixture, you should sow your clovers and grasses separately, so that you can inoculate the clover seeds. In shipping grass and clover mixtures, we do not mix the clover with the grasses in order that the clover may be inoculated. We have given this matter a great deal of study, visiting numerous pastures in different sections in order to get first-hand information direct from the planters. County Agents and Experiment Stations, as well as many of our customers, have experimented in different sections and reported their results to us.

The quantity of seed to be sown per acre varies according to the condition of the soil and the method and care used in planting. Measured in pounds, the quantities vary according to the size of the different seeds.

Use a Seed Sower for even distribution of seeds. See page 25.



Good Pastures—Cheap Feed and Better Cattle

NOTICE Account of being unable to secure with any degree of certainty important grass and clover seeds, some of which are imported, we are compelled to discontinue the shipment of Pasture Mixtures for the duration of the war or until supplies are available. We must hold to our standard formula for quality.

No. 8 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Black Land)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Rescue Grass, Rye Grass
Bermuda Grass, and
Dallis Grass
Sweet Clover
Black Medic Clover and
California Hulled Bur Clover.

Sow 25 pounds per acre.

No. 9 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Uplands)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Bermuda Grass, Dallis Grass
Rescue Grass, Rye Grass
Lespedeza
Black Medic and
California Hulled Bur Clover.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 10 Pasture Mixture

(For East Texas—Moist Lands)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Carpet Grass
Red Top Grass
Rye Grass
Dallis Grass
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover and
Alsike Clover.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 11 Pasture Mixture

(For low bottom lands of the humid sections of Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Bermuda Grass
Dallis Grass
Rye Grass
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover and
Black Medic.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 12 Pasture Mixture

(For the Gulf Coast Sections of Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Melilotus Indica
California Hulled Bur Clover
Lespedeza
White Dutch Clover
Dallis Grass, Rhodes
Rescue and Rye Grass.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 13 Pasture Mixture

(For North and Central Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Rye Grass
Rescue Grass
Dallis Grass
Bermuda Grass
California Hulled Bur Clover
Sweet Clover
Black Medic and
Melilotus Indica.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

No. 14 Pasture Mixture

(Upland sections of East Texas)

Consists of the following Grasses:

Rye Grass
Rescue Grass
Dallis Grass and
Bermuda Grass.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds or more per acre.

Note: We suggest sowing Early Southern Giant Bur Clover (in the bur) separately on the same land, as clover seed in the bur will not mix with the above grass seeds. Sow the grass mixture one way and the clover seed to cross it, as this will give you a better stand.

No. 15 Pasture Mixture

(For Fayette and adjoining Counties)

Consists of the following Grasses and Clovers:

Dallis Grass
Rescue Grass
Melilotus Indica
California Hulled Bur Clover
Black Medic Clover
Lespedeza and
White Dutch Clover.

Sow 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

No. 16 Pasture Mixture

(For Dallas and adjoining Counties)

Consists of the following:

Dallis Grass
Sweet Clover
Black Medic and
Korean Lespedeza.

Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

A GREEN LAWN POSES A BEAUTIFUL HOME

A pretty Lawn is the first requisite in beautifying the home. Bare ground about the home is comparable to a floor without a rug. The Lawn is a permanent improvement and should be planted with only the best quality seeds.

NICHOLSON'S Lawn Grass Seeds are heavy in weight, thoroughly recleaned to remove foreign matter and if properly planted should give maximum results.

Nicholson's Extra Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass

QUICK GERMINATING

Bermuda Grass is without a doubt the one best grass for lawns in the South. We are able to offer you this wonderful grass in the hulled seed. This operation hastens germination, as the hulled seed will germinate in seven to ten days from time of planting and has proved to be a boon to new home builders who wish to establish a new lawn in a minimum of time. Using seed is so much less expensive than sod.

This seed should be used at the rate of five pounds or more to each 1,000 square feet. March, April and May are the best months for sowing.

Liven up your old lawn or establish a new one with Nicholson's Fancy Hulled Bermuda Grass Seed. Lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.90, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

NICHOLSON'S EXTRA FANCY BERMUDA GRASS SEED (*Cynodon Dactylon*). Will grow on almost any soil, and is the finest grass to sow in the South for summer lawns. In order to have the best success in the growing of Bermuda Grass the seed should be planted in the spring or late summer, when the weather is warm or moist. If sown before a wet spell the seed will come up in a very short time after rain. Have the ground well prepared, then sow the seed broadcast. After the sowing run a roller over the land so as to firm the surface, as Bermuda Grass requires a firm seed bed. For lawns sow 5 to 10 pounds to every 1,000 square feet, 20x50, mixed with dry sand before sowing. Price: Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

KENTUCKY BLUE (*Poa Pratensis*). This grass is used for winter lawn and shady spots in the South. We do not recommend it except for certain sections where it has been proven. One pound will sow 10x20 feet. Extra heavy seed. Price: Lb., 70c; 2 lbs., \$1.30, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca Rubra*). This grass thrives on sandy or gravelly soil and must be shaded or watered consistently through the warm months. One pound will sow 200 square feet. Price: Lb., \$1.10; 2 lbs., \$2.00, postpaid. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

POA TRIVIALIS (Bird Grass). An excellent grass to sow under heavy trees or in spots too shady for other grasses to thrive. One pound will sow 10x20 feet. Imported item. Unable to supply at present.

CARPET GRASS (*Axonopus Compressus*). Carpet Grass is very satisfactory for planting in shaded spots, under trees, etc., where Bermuda will not grow. It is used extensively in South Texas and other Gulf Coast sections for general lawn purposes. It is a perennial creeping grass that forms a close compact turf, has a broad leaf and rather heavy stem and grows well on land short in lime. This grass is worthy of a trial in shaded spots where you have not been successful in growing other grasses as it seems to require less plant food than other grasses. Price: Lb., 60c; 2 lbs., \$1.10, postpaid. Please write for prices in larger lots.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Alba*). A dandy grass for winter lawns, it is slow in starting, but makes a beautiful lawn after becoming established. Can be planted on your Bermuda lawn late in the fall. One pound will sow 10x20 feet or 200 square feet. Price: Lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$3.10. Please ask for prices in larger quantities.

RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*). American-grown Rye Grass is used extensively for winter lawns. We sell large quantities of this seed to golf courses, cemeteries, etc. In fact, we handle the seed in carload lots. Price: Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.50. Please ask for prices in larger lots.

NICHOLSON'S MIXED SHADY LAWN GRASS. Especially prepared for shady places where Bermuda will not grow, such as spots under trees, etc. Before sowing cut out as many of the surface roots of the trees as possible, as these sap the life of the soil. Loosen the top of the soil, then give a top dressing of Nicholson's Pulverized and Sterilized Sheep Manure. Sow the grass seeds and rake them in lightly, keeping them well watered during the summer. One pound will sow 10x20 feet, the equivalent of 200 square feet of space. Price: Lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$6.00. Please write for prices in larger lots.

NICHOLSON'S SPECIAL MIXED WINTER LAWN GRASS. This is a mixture of grasses that have proven the best sorts for winter lawns in the South. You can sow the seed on your Bermuda lawn or it can be just as successfully grown where there is no established lawn. Price: Lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$5.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*). Used in planting in shaded spots, also for winter lawns with mixed grasses. Price: Lb., \$1.35; 2 lbs., \$2.60, postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Below: A LAWN OF NICHOLSON'S
FANCY HULLED BERMUDA GRASS



All Prices Quoted on This Page Are Our Ceiling Prices

NICHOLSON'S FERTILIZERS

Miscellaneous Fertilizers

Please ask for prices in larger quantities

TOBACCO STEMS (Ground). A combined fertilizer and insecticide. Price f. o. b. Dallas, 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE. Our experience has taught us that nearly all Southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, thus making this fertilizer a very valuable one. 100-lb. sacks, \$2.25, f. o. b. Dallas.

HIGH GRADE RAW BONE MEAL MINERAL SUPPLEMENT. An excellent dressing for field and garden crops and lawns. For rose and flower beds, use 1 part to 50 parts of soil. 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$4.31, f. o. b. Dallas.

POTASH. \$4.25 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Dallas.

LIME (Hydrated). For sweetening and renovating soil that has become sour. 10 lbs., 25c; 40-lb. bag, 60c, f. o. b. Dallas.



Sheep Manure Will Make Your Plants Grow to Perfection

Nicholson's Sheep Manure is a concentrated, pulverized and sterilized natural manure, conveniently packed in bags. This natural, weedless plant food builds up your soil and gives nature just what it needs to make the plants grow to perfection.

LAWNS. Produces a thick, velvety green turf of lasting beauty. You can't grow a lawn unless your soil is rich and fertile. Broadcast 200 pounds to every 2,000 square feet of lawn area.

GARDENS. Stimulates healthy green foliage and a profusion of vividly colored flowers.

VEGETABLES. Produces a big crop of crisp, tender vegetables.

FRUIT. Very effective fertilizer for small fruits and orchard crops. Improves color, size and quality.

Price, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., 95c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Elements for Making Your Soil Acid

Aluminum Sulphate—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.

Copperas—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.

Special Soil Sulphur—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 75c.

Nicholson's Special Acid Plant Food Mixture—15c lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

All the above prices f. o. b. Dallas.

FERTILOME

Fertilome is completely balanced to provide every element needed for vigorous growth. It has, in addition, two distinctive advantages. Study the analysis and you will see that Fertilome contains as much as 50% more nitrogen than most garden fertilizers; this extra ration of the most important element accounts for the unusually luxuriant growth Fertilome produces. Fertilome has an organic nitrogen base—a welcome addition to our mineral soils since it lasts longer, feeds more steadily, lessens danger of burning or overstimulation.

Fertilomed lawns develop long thick roots that reach deep into the moist subsoil. They withstand drought better, in fact, need less water, an important point where water bills are large. 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.40; \$3.50 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Dallas.



Peat Moss

Peat Moss improves the physical structure of the soil. It absorbs ten times its weight in water, or more, conserving it, releasing it for the plants in periods of drouth.

Peat Moss makes soils favorable to beneficial soil bacteria, necessary to good vegetative growth. Plants consume humus and so do the bacteria in their operation of transforming air nitrogen into valuable plant food.

Seed sown in soil mixed with Peat Moss germinates more quickly than seeds in soil alone. Wet the moss several hours before forking into the flower beds for best results.

After planting small flower seeds, it is a good idea to sprinkle dry pulverized Peat Moss over the soil surface, then soak gently but thoroughly, no raking required. This aids seed sprouting extensively.

Peat Moss is available to use in hotbeds and cold frames; also to work in the soil of your flower beds, vegetable garden, around trees, shrubs and hedges. It helps to hold the moisture and keep the soil from packing. It is also just the thing to use to top dress beds of bulbs after they have been planted. By giving rose beds a top dressing of about two inches of Peat Moss during the summer, it keeps the beds from drying out.

Peat Moss is clean, has no disagreeable odor and is free from weed seeds. Large bales usually contain about 18 bushels. Price, small package, 15c; 8 lbs., 60c; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 1/2 bale, \$2.85; bale, \$4.60, f. o. b. Dallas.

Ask for Descriptive Circular and prices in larger quantities.

Hyponex

Food, Drink and Medicine for Plant Life

Hyponex and water make plants grow luxuriantly, flower abundantly and develops a sturdy growth regardless of the poorness or sterility of the soil.

In fact, with Hyponex plants will grow and flourish in clean sand, cinders or barren earth. Hyponex is ideal for hydroponics—the science of growing plants without soil.

It is extremely valuable for growing plants in the house. It is simple to mix, taking only a teaspoon of Hyponex to make one gallon of liquid plant food. A one pound can is sufficient to make a hundred gallons. 3-oz. can, 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

United Velvet Green Fertilizer

A balanced plant food for flowers, vegetables, shrubbery, lawns, trees and field crops

A scientifically prepared food for all plant life. Gives vegetables a crisp, delicious flavor. Should be worked into your flower beds before planting and can also be applied after the plants are growing. Can be used as a plant food for flower beds. A great benefit to new or old shrubbery. Roses are exceptionally heavy feeders—you will find the plants and blooms both improve after an application of Velvet Green Fertilizer. It can be used with equal success on trees, lawns, and even field crops. In fact, it is just what the name implies. Velvet Green, the all-purpose fertilizer. Price, 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50, f. o. b. Dallas.



Your House Plants Will Be Fresh, Green, Lovely by Feeding Them on Fulton's PlanTabbs, the New, Improved Fertilizer Tablets

PLANTABBS are small, white, odorless tablets. A complete, properly balanced fertilizer guaranteed the highest analysis of nitrogen 11%, phosphoric acid 15%, potash 20%, are water soluble, dissolves quickly, giving immediate fertilization. Ideal for house plants where smelly fertilizer cannot be used, but equally good for all garden planting, especially roses. We highly recommend PlanTabbs because there is no waste, no weeds, no run-off. They are clean, odorless, easy to use, and we do not know of a single dissatisfied user.

10 Tablets, 10c; 30 Tablets, 25c; 75 Tablets, 50c; 200 Tablets, \$1.00, postpaid.

**YOUR BEST BUY
IN PLANT FOOD**



VIGORO
Complete plant food

Superb complete plant foods containing a well balanced proportion of the major plant food elements—Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash—and in addition a generous supply of all the minor elements, one or more of which may be vitally deficient in your soil. Use them in all planting and feeding operations. They are really economical because they are more effective. Price, lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00, not postpaid.

All Prices Quoted on This Page Are Our Ceiling Prices

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES



Black Leaf "40"

A highly concentrated nicotine solution for spraying. Kills aphids, thrips, leaf-hoppers and many other insects. Does not injure foliage. World's leading garden insecticide. Used and endorsed by Experiment Stations and leading growers. We have an enormous demand for this article. 1-oz. bottle, 36c; 5-oz. bottle, \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.42; 2-lb. tin, \$3.57; f.o.b. Dallas. Postpaid prices on smaller sizes: 1-oz. bottle, 40c; 5-oz. bottle, \$1.10.

PROTECT YOUR TREES AGAINST UGLY, CRAWLING, STRANGLING CREATURES WITH

Tree Tanglefoot

A scourge to trees is moving from east to West, and from South to North. Crawling caterpillars threaten all of our fruit, shade and forest trees and vines this season. The caterpillars become "harmless" little moths, which lay eggs by the million. These in turn become caterpillars, which eat whole orchards and avenues and groves of trees.



Trees and vines breathe through their leaves. When leaves are eaten off, the tree is choked, and it dies, just as you would. The answer to tree murder by crawling creatures is: Make it impossible for them to crawl up to the leaves. They can't pass a band of Tree Tanglefoot on the trunk.

For property value and for defense, we need fruit and shade trees now as never before. But remember, you must band trees early, in January and February in the South, in March and April in the North. Save your trees the approved way—with Tree Tanglefoot. 6-oz. size, 50c; 1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

ANTROL

SOWBUG AND CUTWORM CONTROL

A specially made preparation to control the above two pests that are so destructive to vegetation in the Southwest. Easy to apply and most effective in its results. We recommend this new product to our gardening friends. Price, 8-oz. pkg., 25c, postpaid.



BONIDE

Non-Poisonous Liquid Insecticide

KILLS LEAF EATING AND SUCKING INSECTS

Harmless to Humans and Pets
—Non-Injurious to Plants and Blossoms

There are two distinct classes of insects, surface and subsurface, the chewing "eating" kind and the sap "sucking." The chewing kind attack and feed on the roots and foliage of plants, shrubs, etc.; the sucking kind attack the stalks and foliage. A different insecticide used to be necessary for each class. Now "Green-Tox" kills both. It is a contact poison to sucking insects, and both contact and stomach poison to chewing insects; yet it is harmless to humans and domestic animals. "Green-Tox" not only kills insects, but likewise repels them. Foliage sprayed with "Green-Tox" remains toxic to insects for many days and prevents reinfestation. No need to worry about insect damage when plants are sprayed with "Green-Tox." It takes the "guess" work out of spraying.

Prices: Not postpaid, ounce size, 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; pint size, \$2.00; quart, \$3.50. Postpaid prices on small sizes as follows: Oz. bottle, 40c; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.10.

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE



The natural Cryolite will kill and control most of the chewing insects attacking a garden crop, flowers, and trees. Kryocide can be used either as a dust or a liquid. Some of the insects that may be controlled by the use of Kryocide are Mexican Bean Beetles, cabbage worms, cucumber beetle, tomato worm, potato bug, and many of the other less common pests. Kryocide is safe, keeps its strength, does not poison the soil, covers the foliage effectively and does not burn the plants foliage.

age. 1-lb. can Kryocide, 35c; Kryocide D-50 (Kryocide with Sulphur) 1 lb. can, 50c; 3-lb. Kryocide 50, 85c. Postage extra.

Hammonds Slug Shot



Hammonds Slug Shot has been used extensively as a control for Mexican Bean Beetle. It destroys many insects that prey upon house and garden plants, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Potatoes, Melons, Cabbage, and many other Vegetables and Flowers. Use Hammonds Slug Shot as a dust. Apply lightly over the infested parts with a good duster, taking care to thoroughly dust underneath the leaves, preferably in the early morning when the dew is on the plants. Slug Shot is one of the oldest insecticides, having been in use for over half a century. 1-lb. can, 30c; 5 lb., \$1.25; postage extra.

SNAROL

SNAROL. Kills Cutworms, Sowbugs, Snails, Grasshoppers, etc. A ready-prepared bait meal. It is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling. Sprinkle SNAROL over beds in February and March and kill the first crop of crawling bugs as they come out from their winter-hiding places. 1 lb., 25c; 2½ lbs., 50c; 6 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$5.50. Not prepaid.



Ever Green Garden Spray

Ever Green Spray is the only spray 95 per cent of gardeners ever need. No complicated instructions. Simply mix with water and spray. Harmless to plants, men and animals. Pyrethrin content deadly to both chewing and sucking insects. Economical. Prices f. o. b. Dallas: 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.15; pint, \$2.45; quart, \$4.10; gal., \$12.60. Postpaid Prices on small sizes: 1 oz. size, 40c; 6 oz. size, \$1.25.



SUNOCO

SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY

Sunoco will emulsify in any water and it is clean to use. It will not deteriorate from season to season. Kills every scale it touches, San Jose, Oyster-shell, Rose scale, Tulip, Magnolia, Terrapin, Pit-making Oak, Oak Lecanium, European Elm, Gloomy, Scurfy, Dogwood, Sitka Spruce Gall, Spruce Gall, Aphid, Juniper Scale, Spruce Bud Scale, Red Spider, Lace Wing Bugs and Euonymus Scale, Catalpa, Mealy Bug, Pine Leaf Scale. 1 gal., \$1.35; 5 gals., \$5.00; f. o. b. Dallas.

Bonrote

BONROTE controls Mexican Bean Beetles and certain other insects on Beans, Cabbage, Peas, Spinach and other vegetables. Also for mild infestations of such diseases as may be controlled by free sulphur. Can be used from duster package. Excellent for use in controlling certain leaf eating and some sucking insects on flowers. 1b. package, 40c, postpaid.



Acme Garden Duradust

A ready to use dust for home gardens containing DDT and a Copper fungicide. Effective against certain insects; such as, leaf hoppers, corn-ear worms and roach chafer. 1-lb. Carton, 40c, not postpaid.

Acme Duradust No. 25

A high grade wettable product containing DDT. Can be used as a spray just like Arsenate of Lead by using 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water. 1-lb. Carton, 60c, not postpaid.

TRI-GEN

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The all-purpose spray

ROSE CULTURE

A fungicide, insecticide and plant stimulant all in one one spray.

Roses that are permitted to become afflicted with insects and fungus diseases will lose their vitality and will not yield beautiful blooms.

If your roses have the scientific protection of TRI-GEN, neither insects nor the dreaded Black Spot or Mildew will harm or defoliate them.

TRI-GEN not only protects roses against all fungus diseases and insect pests, but it stimulates vigorous plant growth and assures healthy green foliage and luxuriant blooms.

... it is the most revolutionary discovery ever made in the history of rose culture. It is the most highly recommended product of its kind.

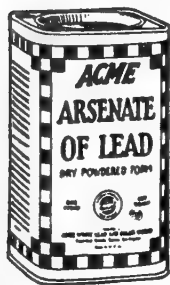
TRI-GEN PROTECTION IS COMPLETE. No other spray is required. Therefore, it has been found to be the most economical spray for roses. Moreover, it is a great labor saver.

PRICES

A. Small Kit (makes 16 quarts)..... \$1.50
B. Medium Kit (makes 64 quarts)..... 4.00
C. Large Kit (makes 32 gallons)..... 6.00

All Prices Quoted on This Page Are Our Ceiling Prices

NICHOLSON'S INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES



Acme Arsenate of Lead

Well known for its superior quality. It is the Arsenate of Lead that when sprayed will spread evenly and stick to the plants. A standard remedy for chewing insects on vegetables, flowers, fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Excellent for controlling bag worms. Kills the insect quickly without injury to fruit or foliage. **Price: 1 lb., 35c. Postage extra.**

Acme Bordeaux Mixture

A quality product superior to home-made Bordeaux mixture, properly balanced in Kopper Sulphate or lime content and having a superior suspension. Adhesive and spreading qualities. Acme Bordeaux Mixture is recommended against blotch, bitter rot and anthracnose of apples, apricot brown rot, cherry leaf spot, black rot of grape, strawberry leaf rot, tomato leaf spot, blight of leaf hoppers of potatoes. **35c per lb. Postage extra.**



Acme Pyrethrum Garden Guard

Acme Pyrethrum Garden Guard is a quick-acting insecticide dust for use in the vegetable garden or on fruit bushes and vines, ornamental shrubs, trees and flowers. It is effective against a large variety of both sucking and chewing insects, including such hard-to-kill bugs as squash bugs, cucumber beetle and rose chafers. Apply only as dust. Non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals when used as directed. Will not damage tender foliage. **Price: 1 lb., 40c. Postage extra.**

Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur is recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations and certain other foliage plants. This sulphur will control red spiders on evergreens and in the South where the chiggers at certain seasons render our lawns worthless for recreational purposes, use a light sprinkling of Wettable Dusting Sulphur as Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur chases chiggers. **Price: 2-lb. pkg., 30c. Postage extra.**



Acme Kopper Queen Liquid

A strong liquid copper spray for control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes, flowers and foliage plants. Acme Kopper Queen is stainless—leaves a thin insoluble film of copper, preventing fungous attack without any drawbacks of unsightly residue. To control black spot on roses use Acme Kopper Queen, beginning when leaves first appear and thereafter about once every six weeks, or two months during the growing season. **Price: 8-oz. bottle, 35c; pint, 60c; quart, 90c. Postage extra.**

Acme Vegetable and Flower Garden Dust

This is a sure-kill vegetable and flower garden dust, killing both chewing and sucking insects which contains two of the largest selling insecticides used by commercial growers. A nicotine arsenical dust or spray. Can be used with all vegetables, flowers, shrubbery, etc. **1 lb., 40c. Postage extra.**

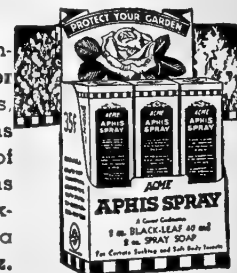


Acme Spray Soap

A refined fish oil soap made on Potash Base. May be used with nicotine or other sprays to make them stick and is much less liable to give injury to foliage than ordinary soaps. Combined with nicotine sulphate will control Aphis and certain sucking insects. Get the full benefit of this nicotine spray by mixing with Acme Spray Soap. **1 lb. jars, 35c. Postage extra.**

Acme Aphis Spray

A fine all-around contact insecticide in the control of Aphis, Thrip, Leafhopper and many other sucking insects preying on roses, flowers, shrubs, vines and trees. The handy 3-ounce tube contains 1 full ounce of Black Leaf "40" and 2 ounces of soft spray soap. This package will make 6 gallons of effective spray. Simple to use, no muss—no mixing. Just squeeze direct into the sprayer from a handy tube, shake sprayer, then spray. **Price: 3-oz. tube, 35c. Postage extra.**



Red River Potato Mix With DDT

A scientific formula combining a new patented copper fungicide with quicker-kill arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leaf-hopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Acme Red River Potato Mix can be used as a dust or a spray. **1-lb. bag, 35c; 4-lb. bag, 85c. Postage extra.**

Acme Dry Lime-Sulphur

For use on fruit trees, rose bushes and nursery stock after leaves have fallen, or before they appear in the spring to control scale insects. Acme Dry Lime-Sulphur has all the effectiveness of the liquid product when dissolved in water is excellent for use as a wetting use for dusting sulphur. One pint of Wettable Dusting Sulphur will wet up to four parts dusting sulphur at a considerable saving over use of the regular wettable sulphurs. **Price: 1 lb. jar, 40c; 5-lb., \$1.50. Postage extra.**



Acme Kopper Shield PRUNING PAINT

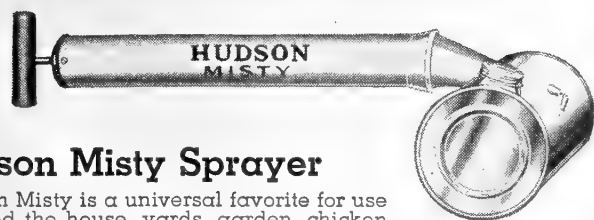
An especially prepared fluid paint containing copper for treating wounds left by pruning, storms or accidents, to prevent such diseases as European canker fungus, hard rot and certain other fungi. Acme Kopper Shield Pruning Paint forms a protective shield while the tree is naturally overcoming the shock. Covers twice as much surface as the ordinary bituminous compound. **Price: 1/2 pint, 30c; 1 pint, 45c; 1 quart, 75c. Postage extra.**

Acme Rose Spray

A scientific Rose Spray. Can be used on flowers of all kinds. It takes the guess work out of the problem of what to use to get results. It does the complete spray job—no other sprays needed. The home gardener needs this complete system containing three elements for protection against such chewing insects and fungous diseases. **No. 3 size, 95c each (enough for 12 quarts). No. 6 size (24 qts.), \$1.50; No. 24 size (96 qts.), \$4.00.**



NICHOLSON'S SPRAYERS for HOME and GARDEN



Hudson Misty Sprayer

The Hudson Misty is a universal favorite for use in and around the house, yards, garden, chicken house, etc. Pump is made of heavy tin. Tank is heavy tin. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is securely soldered. Siphon tube is set at proper angle by a jig and carefully soldered. Construction combines strength, simplicity, neatness and uniform efficiency in operation. Heavy plunger rod and good leather. Capacity one quart. 50c each, not prepaid. Shipping weight, 1½ pounds.

ADMIRAL DUSTER will effectively apply any insecticide dust, particularly desirable for use of Rotonone, sulphur, kryocide, pyrethrum, etc. \$1.30 each, not postpaid, Shipping weight, 2 lbs.

CADET DUSTER is adapted for use with all insecticide powders. A great favorite with the poultry man and exterminators. 40c each, not postpaid. Shipping weight, 1 lb.



Harco Sprayer

This new-type Harco Sprayer is efficient, easy-to-use. Sprays up, down, or side-ways without adjustment. The pump is fool-proof. Harco has many uses. It is perfect for watering house plants and seedlings in flats. Grand for freshening up cut flowers. Good for spraying potted plants and inside shrubs. It is very efficient and inexpensive to use. \$2.35 ea., postpaid.

Hudson Perfection

For general high pressure purposes, the Perfection is the very best. Easily operated and economical to use for whitewashing, disinfecting, deodorizing, cold water painting, etc. Best materials, best construction and best quality throughout.

Tank—7½ inches in diameter, 20 inches high, capacity about 4 gallons. Made of rust-resisting, copper-bearing galvanized, or first quality brass sheets, as ordered. Riveted like a range boiler and will withstand any pressure with perfect safety.

No. 110G Perfection Sprayer. Galvanized. \$7.25, f. o. b. Dallas. Shipping weight, 13 lbs.

For "Average Size" Garden

HAYES JR. SPRAY GUN

Famous all-purpose sprayer makes 3 gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays liquids and most wettable powders up, down, sideways. Light, easy to use. Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the hydrant, lightly press the conveniently long lever—and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break—insures long life and satisfactory service. \$5.95, postpaid.



NICHOLSON'S MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Protect Your Trees From Borers with Para-Dichloro-Benzene

The peach tree borer (*Sanninoidea Exitiosa* Say) feeds actively in the fall, spring and summer months, and lies dormant during the winter. It attacks the soft inner layer of bark usually just beneath the ground and sometimes along the larger roots. The presence of these pests is indicated by masses of gum mixed with brown frass or "sawdust" exuding from the injured trunk. The borers become full grown from the middle of June to the first day of September, and then spin silk cocoons which hatch into clear winged moths. During the six days these moths are alive they lay from 200 to 800 eggs—which shows what a menace they will become if not properly checked.

P.T.B. WILL KILL THEM

The popular modern way to rid your orchard of these worms or borers is to apply Para-Dichloro-Benzene around the base of all trees. It is a white crystalline substance that changes to a gas heavier than air, and penetrates the burrows of the borers. It is fatal to insects, but will not harm man or domestic animals unless taken internally.

A RING OF DEATH

P.T.B. is applied to the cleaned surface of the ground around the base of the tree, after any masses of gum have been removed from the tree trunk.

A five-pound package of P.T.B. is sufficient for 80 trees. An experienced man should be able to treat 15 to 20 trees in an hour.

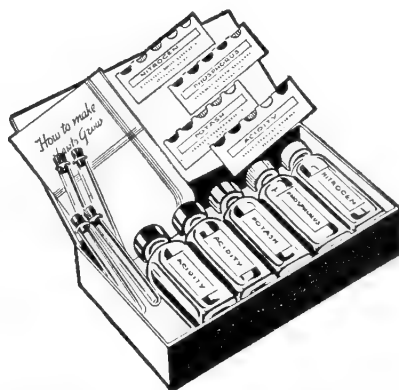
15 oz. jar, 60c; 5 lb. \$2.35, postpaid. If wanted in larger quantities, write for prices.

Ant-Zix, the New Wonder Ant Killer

KILLS ANTS BY THE THOUSANDS

Destroys the Entire Colony in 3 to 5 Hours. No Need to Wait Weeks.

Squeeze syrup from tube into bottle caps or low containers and place where insects are troublesome. Ramp Set, 35c each, postpaid.



Sudbury Home Gardener's Soil Test Kit

Sufficient Material for 20 Individual Soil Tests

This kit is the only equipment we know of at anywhere near its price that tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. It gives the gardener complete information about the requirements of his soil. It is the ideal kit for "week-end gardeners" and for the home-owners who want the best results with the least expenditure on fertilizer. \$2.00, postpaid.

ANTROL

Kills Ants in the Nest

Antrol is easy to use, economical, and safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which the worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent freedom from these pests.

Containers are ready-filled, controls both sweet and grease-eating ants.

ANTROL, Ready-filled Sets.....40c each
Individual Ready-filled Feeders.....10c each
Antrol Syrup, 4-oz. Bottles.....20c each

F. O. B. Dallas

Hormodin For Rooting Cuttings

Hormodin Powder makes it possible to propagate practically all varieties of plants from cuttings. The Hormodin treatment enables growers to transplant from the propagating bench to the field much earlier than with the usual practice. Treated cuttings establish themselves readily when transplanted. Many species, heretofore considered impossible to propagate from cuttings, may now be grown successfully from cuttings treated with Hormodin Powder. Because Hormodin Powder induces roots to grow even from tissue which does not normally produce roots, cuttings may be taken with less regard to buds or nodes. Cuttings treated with Hormodin Powder root quicker and have more growing roots per cutting.

POWDER NO. 1. A general purpose powder especially good for carnations, roses, poinsettias, chrysanthemums, and similar types. 1¾-oz. tin, each, 50c; 1-lb. tin, \$3.00.

POWDER NO. 2. Designed for many of the woody and semi-woody types. 1¾-oz. tin, each, 75c; 1-lb. tin, each, \$4.50.

POWDER NO. 3. Designed for the more resistant species including many evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. 1-oz. tin, each, \$1.00; ½-lb. tin, each \$4.50.

COMBINATION PACKAGE. Contains Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in one carton. Set, 75c.

Antrol

Ant Traps



Kills both sweet and grease eating ants, contains two kinds of specially prepared material. Can be used inside or outside the house. Each, 13c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

Nicholson's PEST EXTERMINATORS



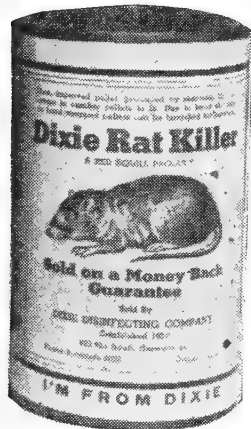
Gator Roach Hives

The food in Gator Roach Hives is a combination of the very things that appeal to the taste of roaches. This is why Gator Roach Hives are so highly effective. You will save money, time and annoyance by using plenty of the hives. Use a sufficient number of hives to make them easily accessible to the insects. Liberal use is not wasteful. Place back in dark corners on shelves, in drawers, china cabinets, or wherever the insects usually run. Do not expect to see many dead insects around. They do not die suddenly after eating the bait in Gator Roach Hives. The killing ingredients are so proportioned as to allow time for the insects to go off and die, thus aiding in cleanliness around the home. 35c each, postpaid.



Sanaseed

Keep Sanaseed on hand at all times as it is a household necessity and should be used at the first sight of mice. You will find Sanaseed more convenient to use than the ordinary exterminators. Just use Sanaseed as it comes from the package. Place one-third of a package in a low receptacle or bowl that is easily accessible to the mice. Mice eat seed meats, leaving hulls. Blow away hulls daily. Repeat treatment when necessary. Do not spread on or mix Sanaseed with foodstuffs. Use Sanaseed as it comes from the package. 25c, postpaid.



Dixie Rat Killer

Dixie Rat Killer presents four distinct features of superiority. Does not spoil or deteriorate. Contains a most deadly toxin for rats and mice. Its taste appeal for rodents is such that they eat it with relish—yet it is absolutely harmless for dogs, cats, poultry or humans. Dixie Rat Killer is a sure death for rats and mice because it paralyzes their respiratory system—drives them outside to die, no contamination of your premises. This is the improved Red Squill oven-dried pellet. Sold on money back guarantee. 55c and \$1.05, postpaid.

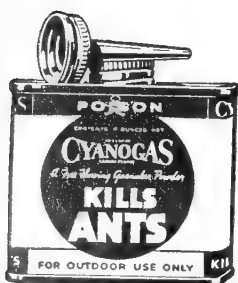


Bonide Crotox

Bonide Crotox is a combination of many ingredients, scientifically combined for use on all smooth-surfaced seeds, so as to give the surest protection against seed pests. It is unlike the commonly used crow repellents, which are for treating seed corn only. Bonide Crotox embodies many ingredients not found in the so-called crow repellents. Seeds treated with Bonide Crotox are rendered immune to attacks of crows, pheasants, blackbirds, larks, starlings, doves and other seed-pulling birds, and rodents, such as squirrels, woodchucks, moles, etc. Also assists in preventing seed rot. Prices: 1/2 pt., 60c; pint, \$1.00, postpaid.

Cyanogas Ant Killer

It is the sure way to kill ants. Kills the queen and destroys the entire ant colony. It is packed in a spouted can especially designed for treating nests of ants in the garden or lawn. Easy to use. Simply enlarge entrances or ant nests with pointed stick or wire. Probe 6 to 8 inches to be sure of reaching the deeper part of the nest where the queen is located. Adjust the spout and flow a small amount of Cyanogas in the enlarged hole. Then cover with soil. Cyanogas should be used only when ground is dry. Cyanogas Ant Killer is not to be used indoors. If ants are found in the house, trace line of foragers back to the nest in the ground. 4-oz. can, 30c, not postpaid.

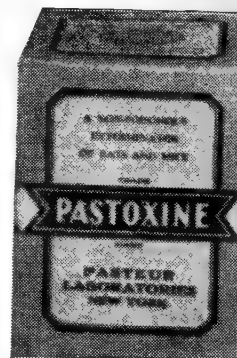


Rat Nip

Rat Nip kills rats and mice. They just can't resist the phosphorous type poison. Very easy to use. Cut pieces of bread, fish, cheese or other fresh bait into small pieces about one-half inch thick. Spread Rat Nip as you would butter with an old knife. Spread sugar lightly over the surface, then cover the surface lightly with flour. Place small baits about premises. Take away uneaten pieces the next morning. Repeat this for a few nights until rats disappear. Rat Nip is one of the oldest types of rat poison in existence. Its continued demand speaks for its successful use. 35c, postpaid.

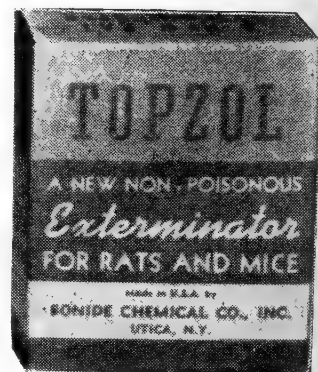
Pastoxine

Pastoxine is a scientific product that presents ingredients that are exceedingly appetizing to rats and mice, making baits doubly effective. In many instances the rodents scenting Pastoxine are attracted from caches. There is no danger of its use to man, domestic animals or poultry. Tests have constantly proved that Pastoxine causes in Rats and Mice external symptoms similar to Progressive Asphyxia, viz., paralysis of the respiratory organs. The Rodents as soon as they start being sick, eagerly search for water, and even more especially for air. This induces them to leave their holes, and they die away from their caches. 1-oz. jar, 60c, postpaid.



Topzol

Death to rats and mice only. Topzol rat baits make rat killing a pleasure, instead of a disagreeable job. Baits are made of red squills, combined with the most attractive rat lures known. They are non-poisonous to humans and domestic animals, but very toxic to rats. Simply place baits as they come from the box in places frequented by rats. Do not unwrap baits. Topzol is sure and safe to use. Kills rats and mice only. Absolutely harmless to dogs, cats, poultry and humans. Topzol is fast-acting, and inexpensive. 25c, postpaid.



Black Flag With DDT

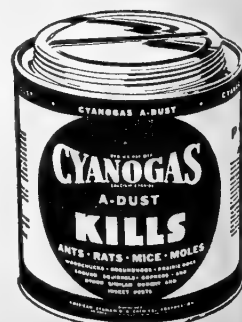
Black Flag insect spray kills flies, moths, mosquitoes, bed bugs, fleas, and other household pests. Black Flag insect spray does not injure clothing, blankets, etc. Black Flag may be sprayed liberally around drains, garbage pails, etc., to prevent breeding of these insects. Black Flag is quick and effective, having a very pleasant odor. It should be used as it comes from the bottle. Do not dilute. Always apply from a small hand sprayer; never apply by sprinkling or pouring. Black Flag liquid comes in the following economical sizes: 6 oz., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50, postpaid.

BLACK FLAG POWDER. Also for home use, use Black Flag Powder. Effective and efficient in killing ants, roaches, bed bugs, etc. 2 1/4-oz. pkt., 25c, postpaid.



Kill Rats With Cyanogas

Cyanogas kills the pests wherever they are—it is different from other pest-control materials. It is calcium cyanide, which liberates hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the natural moisture in the air. It's the gas that kills them. It is the most economical insecticide or rodenticide on the market. Write for copy of free Cyanogas leaflet. Cyanogas is acknowledged to be the most effective pest destroyer. It has been thoroughly tested by entomologists and other scientific workers in practically every country of the world. So outstanding are its merits that it is recommended for many different purposes by Federal and State officials. **CYANOGAS A-DUST**—the general purpose grade. Price: 1/2-lb. can, 50c; 1-lb. can, 75c; 5-lb. can, \$3.00; 25-lb. drum, \$10.50, not postpaid. **CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT**—for greenhouse use. Price: 5-lb. tin, \$3.00, not postpaid.



All Prices Quoted on This Page Are Our Ceiling Prices

NICHOLSON'S SUPPLIES for Your Pets

Sergeant's Dog Remedies

Mange Medicine
Sure Shot Worm Capsules
Puppy Worm Capsules
Canker Wash
Nerve Sedative
Pepsin and Aromatic Tablets
Condition Pills
Arsenic and Iron Pills
Laxative Tablets
Pine Oil Disinfectant
Vitapets

Price on all of the above: 60c each, postpaid.

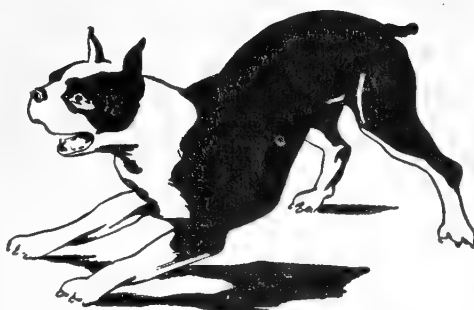


Liquid Chaperone

New outdoor dog repellent that won't dissolve in rain. "More effective than any other material," reports a leading state agricultural college. Harmless. Long lasting. Ends the dog nuisance in your garden. Try it when other materials have failed. Liquid Chaperone, full 12-oz. size, \$1.00; 4-oz. size, 50c, postpaid.

Powder Chaperone

Powder Chaperone keeps your dog off the furniture. This wonderful new indoor dog repellent protects chairs, rugs, beds, slippers, etc. Harmless. Doesn't show. Virtually odorless to humans. Just sprinkle lightly on whatever you want to protect. You don't see it. You don't smell it, but your dog does and keeps away. A wonderful help in training your dog. Protects females from male dog annoyance. Generous package, \$1.00, postpaid.



DOG FOODS

Miller's
Kibbled Biscuit
Miller's
Whole Biscuit
Miller's
Puppy Meal
Price of above:
Lb., 15c; 8 lbs.
for \$1.00, not
postpaid.

Spratt's
Assorted Biscuits
Spratt's
Charcoal Ovals

Price: Lb., 15c, f. o. b. Dallas.

Gaines Dog Meal
2-lb. package, 25c; 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs.,
\$1.08; 50 lbs., \$4.84, f.o.b. Dallas.



Protects Trees and Shrubs from Dogs, Cats and Rabbits

"DOGS SHUN IT"

DOGZIX is a liquid and is ready for instant use. Simply put DOGZIX in clean sprayer and spray, or saturate cloth and suspend from lower branches of evergreens, shrubs, etc. Price, 6-oz. bottle, 60c, postpaid.

Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Dog Yeast

Proper diet is essential to the health of your dog. By feeding Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Dog Yeast the dog will be more healthy, will not have digestive disorder, rickets or skin trouble. Fleischman's Irradiated Dry Dog Yeast will promote a luxurious coat.

Prices: 3½-oz. can, 25c; 8-oz. can, 50c; 1-lb. can, 85c, postpaid.

Pulvex Quality Dog Products

Pulvex Worm Capsules for Dogs
Pulvex Worm Capsules for Puppies
Pulvex Dry Cleaner
Pulvex Flea Powder
Pulvex Conditionettes

Price on above: 50c box, postpaid.

Magitex

The bubble bath for dogs and cats. The easy to use super-efficient and safe shampoo. Cleans, deodorizes, relieves itching, kills parasites and helps keep skin healthy.

\$1.00 per 8-oz. bottle, postpaid.

DOG-TEX

Removes Dog Stains! Saves Rugs! Ends Odors!

It's the only proven dog stain remover. Really prevents rugs from rotting and bleaching. Money back guarantee. Thousands of satisfied users. Pint size, \$1.35; 8 oz., 85c, postpaid.

Keep Your Canary Healthy and in Full Song

Justrite Bird Foods and Remedies

Tasty Treats	\$.10
Cuttle Bone10
Bird Gravel with Charcoal and Oyster Shell, 28-oz.25
Vita Egg Biscuit, a body builder.....	.10
Bird Seed, 7-oz.....	.10
Sunshine Food with Codliver Oil, 1½-oz....	.10
Nestling Food with Egg and Codliver Oil. Large size, 3½-oz.....	.10
Song Restorer. Small size, 1½-oz.....	.10
Moulting Food. Small size, 1½-oz.....	.10
Color and Pepper Food. Small size, 1½-oz.10
Bird Bitters, for sick and ailing birds.....	.10
Iron Tonic, a general tonic.....	.10
Love Bird and Finch Seed, 7-oz.....	.10
Parrot Food, a balanced mixture, 1-lb.....	.35
Prices Postpaid	

Nicholson's Bulk Bird Food

MIXED BIRD SEED. Our bird seed is always fresh, carefully re-cleaned and well proportioned. Prices: lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

LOVE BIRD SEED. Mixed canary and millet. Prices: lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

STRAIGHT CANARY. Prices: lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

BIRD RAPE. Lb., 35c, postpaid.

SUNFLOWER SEED. For the Polly. Lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

HEMP SEED. Lb., 45c, postpaid.

BIRD MILLET. Lb., 20c, postpaid.

MIXED PARROT FEED. A well-balanced, properly proportioned mixture of seeds and feed that delights the bird and keeps it healthy. You will also note after feeding this mixture that the bird's plumage will be in excellent condition. Price: lb., 35c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

Justrite Fish Foods

Natural Fish Food.....	\$.10
White Fungus Remedy.....	.10
Wafer Fish Food.....	.10
Turtle Food10

Ask for Justrite Free Bird Book
Prices Postpaid

Dog Specialties

ITSY-BITSY DOG CANDY. A sweet meat for the dog, not a sugar candy. Dogs, young and old, love Itsy-Bitsy. Made from a scientific formula. 2¼-oz., 10c; 6-oz., 25c, not postpaid.

QUADINE. Quadine offers 23 different benefits for the dog. Clean and easy to use. Kills fleas, lice, mites, ticks, etc. 2-oz. bottle, 75c; 4-oz. bottle, \$1.25; 12-oz. bottle, \$2.50, postpaid. Quadine Jr. Hand Set with Atomizer, \$2.00, postpaid.

DELCREO. An excellent treatment for dogs and puppies for colds developing into distemper. 4-oz. bottle \$1.50, postpaid.

DELCREO SULFMINOL. For general and chronic constipation. 4-oz. bottle, 50c, postpaid.

DELCREO COLD LIVER OIL. 4-oz. bottle, 35c, postpaid.

SUDBURY'S HYGIENIC CLEANING POWDER. For dogs and cats. 5-oz., \$1.00, postpaid.

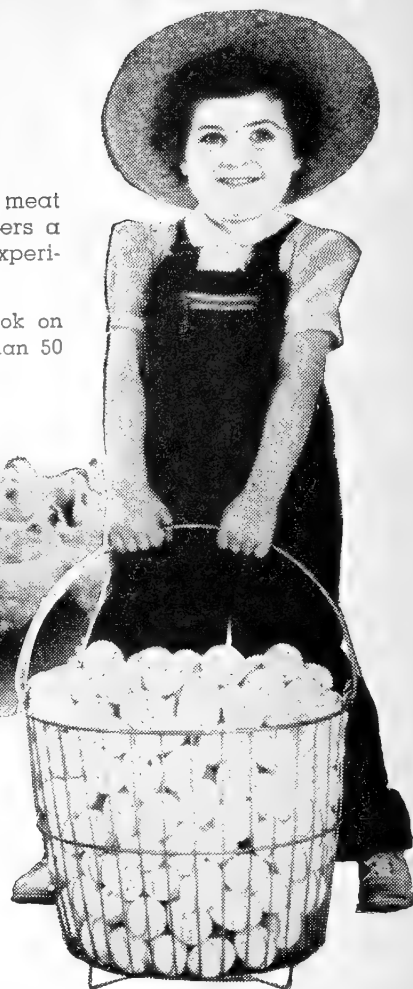
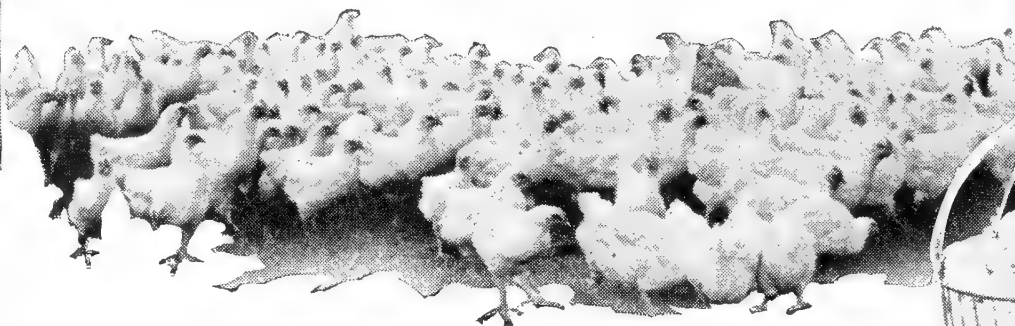
NICHOLSON'S POULTRY SUPPLIES

Healthy Flocks Mean More Profits for You!

Your birds deserve the best of care these days in order to meet vital egg and poultry meat quotas. To assist you in maintaining good poultry health the Geo. H. Lee Company offers a full line of quality poultry medicines. These products are the result of 50 years of study, experimental work and service to the poultry industry.

FREE: New 80-page Leeway Poultry Book—a complete, easy-to-read handbook on the prevention, symptoms, and treatment of poultry diseases. Contains more than 50 illustrations. A valuable reference for any poultry raiser.

All prices on this page FOB Dallas—Postage extra.



Lee's Germozone

A liquid which mixes quickly and easily in the drinking water. Offers valuable protection against many of the common bowel troubles and simple diarrheas. Helps prevent spread of many disease germs. Acts in drinking water, 2nd, in crop, 3rd, back in intestines. For birds of all ages. Used in any kind of fountain. 4 oz., 40c; 12 oz., 75c; qt., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50.



Lee's Acidox

For care of birds with Coccidiosis. A liquid, easily used in the drinking water and in any kind of container. An acid preparation which does not throw birds off feed. 4 oz., 50c; 12 oz., \$1.00; qt., \$2.00.

Lee's Gizzard Capsule



Only wormer with patented insoluble coating. Won't sicken birds or check egg production. For all 3 kinds of worms—Large Round, Large Tape and Pin Worms. 50 Pullet, 50c; 50 Adult, 75c; 50 Chick, 40c.

Lee's Tonax



Tonic conditioner for chickens and turkeys. Helps to build up strength in rundown flocks, especially following disease. For growing birds and layers. Convenient. Used in mash. 12 oz., 30c; 2 lb. can, 75c.



Lee's Leemulsion

Used in drinking water for colds and breathing troubles. Acts inside, like a good cough medicine for people. 4 oz., 50c; 12 oz., \$1.00; qt., \$2.00.

Lee's Perch Paint

An economical, efficient, Nicotine sulphate product for the control of poultry lice. Used by painting on top of roosts. 1/2 pt., 85c; pt., \$1.50.



Lee's Vapo-Spray



Spray treatment for symptoms of colds, wheezing, bronchitis. Rapid in action, high in antiseptic value. Economical. Pint, 50c; qt., 75c.



Lee's Pickpaste

A simple, easy application for controlling cannibalism. 2 oz., 25c; 6 oz., 60c.

Lee's Mite Killer

A carbolineum, excellent for mites and bluebugs. Spray in houses or paint freely on roosts and dropping boards. 1 qt., 60c; 1/2 gal., 90c.

Lee's Blitspray



Lee's 50th Anniversary contribution to the Poultry Industry. Revolutionary products for control of body lice by spraying directly on birds. Economical. Convenient. Pt., 75c; qt., \$1.25.

Lee's Louse Powder

For lice on poultry. A "time-tried" standard product. 1 lb., 25c; 2 1/2 lbs., 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN EQUIPMENT

Germaco Hotkaps

Help You Grow Earlier, Hardier Vegetables, Flowers

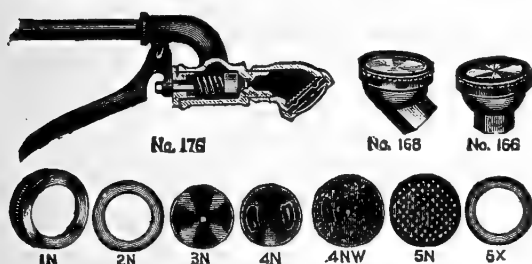
Germaco HOTKAPS—strong little hot-houses—protect plants from destructive frost, storms, insects. University Agricultural Experiment Station tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%, promote bigger fruits and vegetables, ripen plants 3 week earlier. Quick, easy to set, instructions on package. One hundred million used by successful growers. Beat everyone with first vegetables, flowers. 25 Hotkaps, 50c. Postage extra.

Market Growers: University tests prove Germaco HOTKAPS nearly double your early marketable yield per acre, help you get highest out-of-season prices. Premium profits pay for them many times over. Crop failure is costly—HOTKAPS protection is cheap! Order today. 1,000 for \$11.00; 5,000 lots, \$10.75 per 1,000; 10,000 lots, \$10.50 per 1,000; 250, with Setter, \$3.50; 100 with Setter, \$1.95; Steel Setter, \$1.35. F.O.B. Dallas

SHIPPING WEIGHTS—Pkg. 25 HOTKAPS, 2 lbs. Pkg. 100, 5 lbs. Pkg. 250, 9 lbs. Carton 1,000, 28 lbs. Steel Setter, 4 lbs.



Hudson Nozzles and Parts



No.	Article	Price
176	Perfection Shut-off, with Nozzle, ea.	\$1.50
168	Fog Nozzle, each	.50
166	Fog Nozzle, each	.50
1N	Fog Nozzle Cap, each	.25
2N	Fog Nozzle Washer, dozen	.30
3NC	Fog Nozzle Outside Disc., Reg., doz.	.60
3NF	Fog Nozzle Outside Dis., Fine, doz.	.60
4N	Fog Nozzle Inside Disc., Reg., doz.	.60
5N	Fog Nozzle Screen, dozen	.60
5X	Leather Gasket for Packing Nut, doz.	.25
7XDA	Shut-off Valve Pin with Leather Tip, drilled for handle with brass washer and packing	.40
	Rubber Spray Hose, 3/8-inch, per foot	.12
	Rubber Spray Hose, 1/2-inch, per foot	.16

Hand Seed Sowers

NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL MARCH



CYCLONE BROADCAST SOWER

Of simple and substantial construction. Will handle any seed for sowing broadcast that any seeder will. \$2.85 each, postpaid.

Palco Pete's Mulch

Keeps the soil in condition, improves the soil structure, conserves moisture, lasts indefinitely. Palco Pete's Mulch brings soil to life, will reduce weeding and cultivation. Excellent for potted plants. Palco Pete's Mulch can also be used for temperature protection, prevents drying effects of the sun and wind, and checks evaporation of moisture. Price: 50-lb bag, \$2.25, f. o. b. Dallas.

Books

Growing Pastures in the South, by J.F. Combs. A practical book of information for the farmer, cattleman and agricultural worker, with enough technical information to make it useful as a text book in schools and colleges. Nineteen chapters of data that will give you the type information that can be gathered only by actual experience. We recommend this book to our customers as a good investment. Price: \$2.50, postpaid.

Garden Flowers in Color. An intriguing fantasy of 350 garden flowers in full colored illustrations. A special section tells about flowers, vegetables, and various cultural practices. Price: \$2.49 each, postpaid.

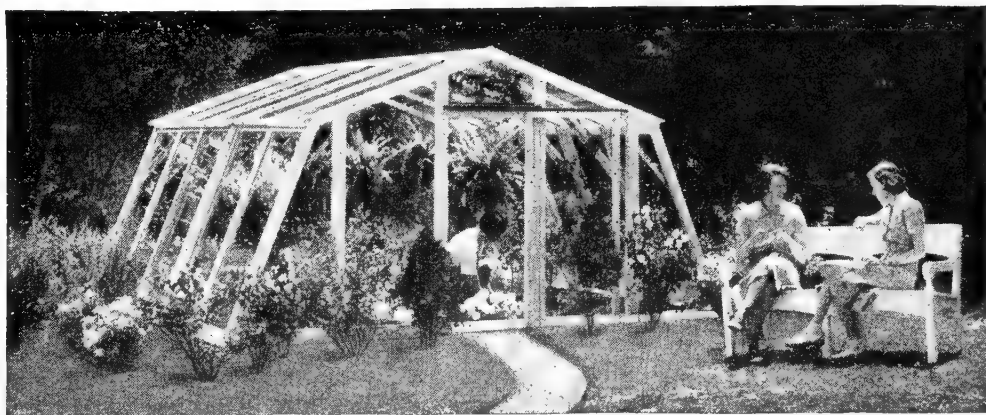
Garden Bulbs in Color. 275 colored pictures that should satisfy the needs for recognizing most of the bulbs common to this country. Price: \$2.49 each, postpaid.

Vegetable Gardening in Color. 150 pictures in full color give expert and practical directions for growing all the common vegetables, herbs and berries. Price: \$2.50, postpaid.

The Pocket Book of Vegetable Gardening. 256 pages of complete and up-to-date information on vegetable gardening. Price: 25c, not postpaid.

We have a limited supply of Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeders. Interested parties please write for prices.

YOUR OWN ORLYT PORTABLE GREENHOUSE



will give you gardening fun all year. When frosty nights take the life from outdoor gardens, you can still go on tending your orchids or camellias, sweet peas or anemones, geraniums or poinsettias in your sun-lighted, easily-heated ORLYT.

All this will not cost you a fortune, either. You can have your greenhouse any size you want from 5' 3" by 13' to 25' 9" by 13' at prices ranging from \$98.50 to \$489.50. The glass garden comes in easily-assembled standard sections of durable red cedar and double strength glass.

Ask us for descriptive folder on ORLYT greenhouses and plan to see our attractive demonstration model today if you live in Dallas or vicinity. ORLYTS are available for immediate delivery.

This ideal greenhouse is manufactured by Lord & Burnham Company, Des Plaines, Illinois—one of the oldest and most reliable greenhouse manufacturers in the United States. Prices are f.o.b. Des Plaines.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR ORLYT PORTABLE GREENHOUSES

LEGUME INOCULANTS AND SEED DISINFECTANTS



Inoculate Alfalfa, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetches, Garden Peas and Beans.
Peanuts and all Legumes with Nitragin before planting

Growers must purchase their Legume Inoculation on faith.
You cannot see the Legume Bacteria. Immediate demonstration is impossible.

Your best guarantee is to find out what is back of the product—its reputation, standing and responsibility.

NITRAGIN enjoys the widest use among farmers of any inoculant in the world, and there are many reasons for this wide acceptance...

ALWAYS LEADS—NEVER FOLLOWS

POSTAGE—When ordering NITRAGIN alone, please add 10% to list price to cover postage. When ordered with seeds or other merchandise at postpaid prices, we will pay the postage.

PRICES:

NITRAGIN—A. For Alfalfa, all Sweet and Bur Clovers, Indica, Fenugreek and Black Medic. 1-bu. size, 50c; 2½-bu. size, \$1.00.
NITRAGIN—B. For all other Clovers except Lespedeza and Alyce. 1-bu. size, 50c; 2½-bu. size, \$1.00.
NITRAGIN—C. For Peas (except Cow Peas) and Vetches. 100-lb. size, 50c; 1,200-lb. size, \$5.70.
NITRAGIN—D. For all Garden Beans (except Lima). 1-bu. size, 35c.
NITRAGIN—E. For Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Lima Beans, Crotalaria, Alyce Clover, Kudzu, and Peanuts. Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed), 30c; 5-bu. size, 55c; 25-bu. size, \$2.50.
NITRAGIN—L. For Lespedeza. One size (inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed), 50c.
NITRAGIN LUPINES. (For all varieties)—100 lb. size, 50c.
NITRAGIN—S. For Soy Beans. Small size (inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed), 30c; 5-bu. size, 55c; 25-bu. size, \$2.50.
GARDEN NITRAGIN. For Garden Peas, Garden Beans and Sweet Peas. Each package will inoculate up to 6 lbs. seed. 10c each.

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANT

Prices here quoted on Seed Disinfectants are F. O. B. Dallas. If wanted by parcel post, please include sufficient money in your remittance to cover postage.

Ceresan for Cotton

Bigger Cotton Yields and More Profit with 2% Ceresan

Cotton States authorities report big profit increases with 2% Ceresan cotton seed treatment—North Carolina, \$13.08 an acre; South Carolina, \$9.08 an acre; Texas, \$6.30 an acre. Dusted on seed 2% Ceresan reduces seed rotting and damping-off, gives growers uniform stands with less seed. In 40 recent tests, 2% Ceresan increased the average stand 59.8% before chopping; 30.8% even after chopping—and increased the yield 16.4%! Saving in seed and replanting expense alone pays the small cost of 2% Ceresan. One pound treats 5 to 8 bushels. Prices: 1 lb., 75c; 4¾ lbs., \$3.14; 25 lbs., \$14.50; 100 lbs., \$52.00.



Semesan Jr.

Make Sure of a Better Corn Yield

Seed corn treatment with Semesan Jr. amounts to real crop insurance. At the extremely low cost of 1½ cents an acre, it reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk—gives corn the healthy start necessary for a big yield. Circular 444, Illinois, where the average yield increase has been about 3 bushels an acre, says Semesan Jr. is "one of the best disinfectants for seed corn now on the market..." Treats both seed field and sweet corn by the quick, easy dusting method. Only 2 ounces needed per bushel. Prices: 1½-oz. pkg., 15c each; 12-oz. can, 56c; 6¼-lb. can, \$3.75.



Semesan

For Vegetable and Flower Seeds—Disease Control—Better Stands—Sturdier Plants

Don't trust to luck for success with vegetables and flowers. Do what you can to control conditions. Treat your seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan! Used as a dust or in solution with water, Semesan reduces seed rotting and damping-off, is highly effective against many seed-borne diseases, even prevents contamination of the soil by certain seed-borne diseases. One ounce treats 15 to 30 pounds of seeds at a cost of ¼ cent to 1 cent a pound of seed. Prices: ⅓ oz., 10c; 2 oz., 40c; 12 oz. can, \$1.88; 4 lb. can, \$9.10.

Arasan

Arasan is a new treatment to meet an old need. Arasan is used for disinfecting seed of peanuts and various types of vegetables. Arasan generally protects the seed from decay and reduces damping-off. Early plantings can usually be made with less hazard of loss of seed and fertilization. 1-oz. package, 16c; 8-oz. package, 80c; 4 lbs., \$5.16.

Semesan Bel

Lower Costs and Better Potato Yield

Closely checked tests in 15 states have proved that any potato grower can usually expect better returns from his seed if he treats it with Semesan Bel before planting. At an average cost of 21 cents an acre this quick dip treatment—by reducing seed piece decay and seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia—increased the average yield 13.6%. Result—lower growing cost and more profit! No mussy soaking. Treat your seed as fast as you can dip it. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed—easily, quickly, inexpensively. Prices: 2 oz., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.65; 4 lbs., \$5.70.

New Improved Ceresan

For Seed Grains, Also Cotton

For treating wheat, oats and barley, ½ ounce will treat 1 bushel of seed. Used for the control of smut on above grains, also for stripe of barley. One pound treats 32 bushels of seed, at a cost of 2 cents a bushel. 4-oz. tin, 30c; 1-lb. tin, 80c; 4-lb. tin, \$2.70; 25-lb. pail, \$15.00; 100-lb. drum, \$55.00.

Sani-Soil

The Modern Soil Conditioner, Mulch and Soil Insulator

This wonderful new mulch and conditioner is clean and economic, improves soil structure, promotes sturdy growth, aids root development, lessens cultivation, saves water, and reduces weeding. Your soil is nature's own storehouse, where food and moisture are gradually, and as need calls for, released to the roots of your plants. Sani-Soil shields the root zones against sudden changes of temperature and the baking effect of the blazing sun. It keeps the soil properly "air-conditioned"—or aerated and aids nature's processes of supplying plant nutrition from soil, moisture and air. A 2-inch top dressing will prevent the majority of the annual weeds from coming up. Watering will be cut down substantially. 25-lb. bag, \$1.50, f.o.b. Dallas.

Ammate

Non-Flammable—Non-Hazardous to Livestock

WEED KILLER

DuPont's Ammate Weed Killer for Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Poison Sumac, and certain other weeds. Ammate generally gives permanent kill to certain weeds and is helpful in the control of others. May be applied to foliage of woody perennial weeds, using about ¾ to 1 lb. per gallon of water. Ammate can also be used to kill many varieties of trees. Lawns can be spot treated with Ammate and it will kill such weeds as dandelion, crab grass, etc. Use Ammate to kill vegetation on driveways, tennis courts, walks, etc. Ammate is non-flammable and non-hazardous to livestock. 2-lb. jar, 75c; 6-lb. bottle, \$1.80, not postpaid.

NICHOLSON'S VEGETABLE PLANTING SCHEDULE

Name of Vegetable	Quantity required for 100 feet of row	Distances apart in inches		Depth of planting in inches	Time of Planting	Mature in days—except as noted
		Row	In Rows			
Asparagus Plants	60 to 80	36	15 to 20	8 to 10	Jan. and Feb.	1 year
Beans, Snap	1 lb.	20	3 to 4	1	Feb. to May; Aug. to Oct.	40 to 60
Beans, Pole	½ lb.	36	12 to 15	1	April to May; Aug. to Oct.	50 to 80
Beans, Lima, Bush	1 lb.	20	3 to 4	1	Mar. to May; Aug. to Sept.	60 to 90
Beans, Lima, Pole	½ lb.	36	12 to 15	1	Mar. to May; Aug. to Oct.	60 to 80
Beets	2 ozs.	12	1 to 3	1 to 2	Feb. to May; Sept. to Oct.	60 to 80
Broccoli	¼ oz.	30	24	½	March to April	112 to 126
Cabbage, Early	¼ oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	½	Oct. to Dec.	90 to 130
Cabbage, Late	¼ oz.	24 to 36	16 to 24	½	June and July	90 to 130
Cabbage Plants	80 to 100	24	12 to 15	2 to 4	Feb. to May; Aug. to Sept.	75 to 120
Carrots	1 oz.	15	1 to 2	½	Feb. to Apr.; Aug. to Sept.	60 to 110
Cauliflower	¼ oz.	20	10 to 12	½	Feb. to Apr.; Aug. to Sept.	100 to 125
Celery	¼ oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8	⅞	Aug. to Oct.	120 to 150
Collards	½ oz.	20	10 to 12	½	Sept. to May	100 to 125
Corn, Pop	½ lb.	36	12	1	April to July	90 to 100
Corn, Sweet	1 lb.	24	24 to 36	1 to 2	Feb. to April; August	60 to 75
Cucumber	½ oz.	48	36 to 48	1	March to May; August	60 to 80
Egg Plant, Seed	⅛ oz.	24 to 30	18 to 24	½ to 1	Feb. to April	100 to 140
Egg Plant, Plants	50 to 65	24	18 to 24	2 to 3	March to May	100 to 150
Endive	1 oz.	18	4 to 6	½	Feb. to April; August	85 to 175
Horseradish Roots	100	24	12 to 18	3 to 4	Feb. to March	1 to 2 yrs.
Kale	1 oz.	15	2 to 3	½	Oct. to March	85 to 125
Kohlrabi	½ oz.	15	2 to 4	½	Sept. to March	60 to 80
Lettuce	½ oz.	12	4 to 6	½	Sept. to March	60 to 90
Muskmelon or Cantaloupe	1 oz.	48 to 60	Hills 36	1	March to May; July	100 to 125
Mustard	2 ozs.	12	½	¼	Feb. to May; July to Nov.	40 to 60
Okra	¼ lb.	24 to 30	10 to 12	½ to 1	March to May	90 to 125
Onion Seed	1 oz.	12	1 to 2	½ to 1	Oct. to April	125 to 150
Onion Plants	300	15	3 to 4	2 to 3	Jan. to May	125 to 150
Onion Sets	2 lbs.	12 to 15	2 to 3	1 to 2	Jan. to Apr.; Aug. to Sept.	75 to 100
Parsley	½ oz.	12	1 to 2	¼	Sept. to May	90 to 110
Parsnips	½ oz.	12 to 15	3 to 4	½ to 1	Feb., March and Sept.	125 to 150
Peas	1 to 2 lbs.	15 to 18	1 to 2	3 to 4	Jan. to Mar.; Aug. to Nov.	40 to 75
Pepper Seed	⅛ oz.	18 to 24	15 to 18	½	Early Spring	100 to 140
Pepper Plants	80 to 100	18	12 to 15	2 to 3	March to June	90 to 130
Potato, Irish	5 to 6	24	12 to 15	6 to 8	Jan. to April	80 to 125
Potato, Sweet, Slips	65	36 to 48	18	2 to 3	March to July	125 to 150
Pumpkin	½ oz.	60 to 72	60 to 72	1	March to June	100 to 150
Radish	2 ozs.	12	1 to 1½	¼ to ½	Sept. to May	20 to 50
Rhubarb Roots	35	36	36	3 to 4	Jan., Feb. and March	1 to 3 yrs.
Salsify	½ oz.	15	1 to 2	½	Feb. to May	115 to 175
Spinach	¼ lb.	12	1	1 to 1½	Feb. to April; Sept. to Nov.	50 to 70
Squash, Bush	1 oz.	24	24	1	March to June	60 to 80
Squash, Late	½ oz.	36 to 48	36	1	April to July	100 to 140
Tomato Seed	⅛ oz.	36 to 48	36	½ to 1	Dec. to March	100 to 140
Tomato Plants	50 to 65	24	18 to 24	3 to 4	April and May	85 to 100
Turnips	1 oz.	15	1 to 3	¼ to ½	Feb. to May; July to Nov.	50 to 80
Watermelon	½ oz.	60 to 72	72	1	March to May	115 to 150

**PLANT YOUR "VICTORY GARDEN"
WITH NICHOLSON'S TESTED SEEDS**

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING

PARCEL POST RATE TABLE

Wt. in Lbs.	Zones 1 & 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
1	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.11	.12	.15	.18
3	.12	.14	.18	.23
4	.13	.16	.22	.28
5	.14	.18	.25	.34
6	.15	.20	.29	.39
7	.16	.22	.32	.44
8	.17	.24	.36	.50
9	.18	.26	.39	.56
10	.19	.28	.43	.61
11	.20	.30	.46	.66
12	.22	.32	.50	.72
13	.23	.34	.54	.77
14	.24	.36	.58	.82
15	.25	.38	.61	.89
16	.26	.40	.65	.94
17	.27	.42	.68	.99
18	.28	.44	.72	1.05
19	.29	.46	.75	1.10
20	.30	.48	.79	1.15
21	.31	.50	.82	1.21
22	.33	.53	.87	1.27
23	.34	.55	.90	1.32
24	.35	.57	.94	1.37
25	.36	.59	.97	1.43
26	.37	.61	1.01	1.48
27	.38	.63	1.04	1.53
28	.39	.65	1.08	1.60
29	.40	.67	1.11	1.65
30	.41	.69	1.15	1.70
31	.42	.71	1.18	1.75
32	.44	.73	1.23	1.81
33	.45	.75	1.26	1.86
34	.46	.77	1.30	1.92
35	.47	.79	1.33	1.98

Kindly Read Carefully the Few Suggestions Below, Which If Followed, Will Help Us to Fill Your Order Promptly.

HOW TO ORDER. Please be careful to sign your name, post office, rural route, State, on every order. Be sure to give your correct express office, or if you desire seed forwarded by freight your nearest railroad station. Write plainly.

TERMS. Cash with order. Customers will please remit by post office or express orders, checks on Dallas or New York Exchanges. To insure you against your own loss we kindly ask that you adopt one of the methods above in making your remittance as we deem it unsafe to send loose currency and silver in an envelope with an order.

COST OF SENDING MONEY. In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order, or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount of the order. Please indicate on order that deductions were made for purposes above.

STAMPS. The Post Office Department has urged all mail order houses to discourage the use of stamps in the payment of goods, but if you are unable to make payment otherwise, we will accept U. S. postage stamps in good condition on orders where the amount is less than 50c (one, two and three cent stamps preferred). Stamps must be wrapped in oiled paper to prevent sticking together and to order, otherwise we may be unable to accept them.

ORDER EARLY. It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We endeavor to ship out all orders day received, but sometimes it is impossible during the rush season.

NO GOODS SENT C. O. D. No goods will be sent by us C. O. D., as it requires about twice as much time to handle a C. O. D. shipment and it also entails an extra expense for collection charges that our customers would have to pay.

NON-WARRANTY. We send out seed that will, to the best of our belief, give entire satisfaction. Seeds of the best quality sometimes fail through improper treatment, sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, or in too dry soil. For these reasons Robert Nicholson Seed Co. gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter, of any seed we may send out, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

PRICES. Account of unsettled market conditions on seed at the time we go to press, it is necessary that we reserve the right to change prices without notice. When you entrust your order to us, we will always give you the most we can for your dollar.

HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE. We pay the postage on all seeds listed in our catalog in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds, and on all items listed at "prepaid" prices. On large orders for seeds and on merchandise listed at "not prepaid" prices, we can make shipment by express, truck or freight, you paying the transportation charges on delivery; or, if you prefer, we can ship the "not prepaid" items by parcel post if you include with your remittance the amount necessary to pay the postage. The accompanying Parcel Post Rate Table gives the postage rate on parcels weighing from one to seventy pounds to Zones 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Simply find out from your Postmaster or R. F. D. Carrier what zone you are in from Dallas, then refer to this table.

PARCEL POST RATE TABLE

Wt. in Lbs.	Zones 1 & 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5
36	\$0.48	\$0.81	\$1.37	\$2.03
37	.49	.83	1.40	2.08
38	.50	.85	1.44	2.14
39	.52	.88	1.47	2.19
40	.53	.90	1.51	2.25
41	.54	.92	1.55	2.30
42	.56	.94	1.59	2.36
43	.57	.96	1.62	2.41
44	.58	.98	1.66	2.46
45	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52
46	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58
47	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63
48	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69
49	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74
50	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79
51	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84
52	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90
53	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96
54	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01
55	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07
56	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12
57	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17
58	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23
59	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29
60	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34
61	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39
62	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45
63	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50
64	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55
65	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62
66	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67
67	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72
68	.84	1.47	2.52	3.78
69	.85	1.49	2.55	3.83
70	.87	1.51	2.60	3.88

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Beans, Garden _____	5, 6	Corn, Sweet _____	9	Hotkaps _____	63	Parsnip _____	14	Sweet Peas _____	34
Beans, Field _____	43	Corn, Pop _____	48	Humulus _____	36	Peanuts _____	51	Sweet Potatoes _____	22
Beets, Garden _____	7	Cosmos _____	24, 29	Hunneemannia _____	25	Peas, Garden _____	16	Sweet William _____	34
Beets, Stock _____	7	Cotton _____	44	Insecticides and _____		Peas, Field _____	16, 42, 44	Swiss Chard _____	7
Beets, Sugar _____	7	Crotalaria _____	48	Fungicides _____	57, 58	Peppers _____	17	Texas Blue Bonnet _____	27
Blue Bonnet _____	27	Cucumber _____	10	Jack Beans _____	36	Perennial Sweet Peas _____	34	Texas Blue Bell _____	27
Broccoli _____	4	Cynoglossum _____	24, 29	Kafir Corn _____	45	Periwinkle _____	34	Texas Plume _____	27
Broom Corn _____	51	Cypress Vine _____	36	Kale _____	10	Petunias _____	32	Thunbergia _____	36
Brussels Sprouts _____	4	Dahlia _____	24, 29, 38	Kochia _____	30	Phlox _____	25, 33	Tithonia _____	34
Bulbs and Roots _____	37, 38	Daisies _____	29	Kohl-rabi _____	10	Pinks _____	25, 32	Tobacco _____	22
Burning Bush _____	30	Darso _____	47	Lantana _____	30	Planting, _____		Tomatoes _____	19, 20
Cabbage _____	8, 22	Delphinium _____	29	Larkspur _____	30	Schedules _____	23, 39, 65	Tuberose _____	38
Caladium _____	38	Didiscus _____	29	Leek _____	10	Plants (ornamental) _____	39	Turnips _____	21
Calendula _____	24, 27	Digitalis _____	30	Lettuce _____	11	Poppies _____	33	Vegetables _____	4 to 22
Calliopsis _____	27	Eggplant _____	10	Lilies _____	37	Portulaca _____	33	Vegetable Plants _____	22
Campanula _____	28	Egyptian Wheat _____	55	Linaria _____	30	Potatoes _____	22	Verbena _____	25, 34
Candytuft _____	24, 28	Endive _____	10	Linum _____	30	Pumpkins _____	17	Vetch _____	43
Cane Seed _____	47	Eschscholtzia _____	29	Mangels _____	7	Quadron _____	46	Vines _____	24, 25, 36
Cannas _____	27, 37	Everlastings _____	29	Marigolds _____	25, 31	Queen Anne Lace _____		Viola _____	34
Cantaloupes _____	12	Fertilizer _____	56	Marvel of Peru _____	30	Flower _____	33	Wallflower _____	34
Canterbury Bells _____	28	Feterita _____	45	Matricaria _____	31	Radish _____	18	Watermelon _____	13
Cardinal Climber _____	36	Field Seeds _____	40 to 54	Mexican Love Vine _____	36, 37	Rape _____	50	Water Lilies and Plants _____	38
Carnations _____	28	Flower Seeds _____	23 to 36	Mignonette _____	31	Rhubarb _____	22	Wheat _____	50
Carrots _____	9	Four o'Clocks _____	30			Rose Moss _____	33	Zinnia _____	25, 35
		Foxglove _____	30						

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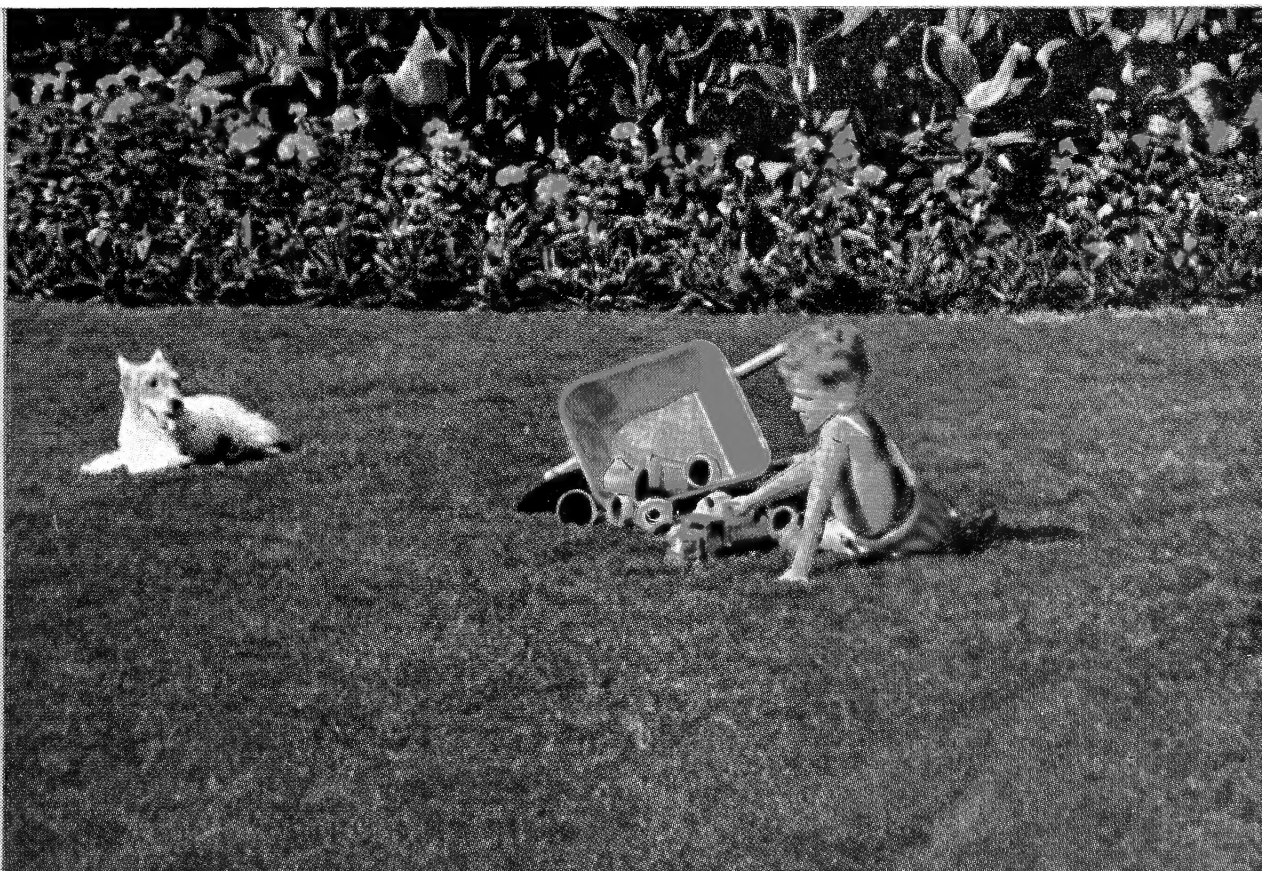
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